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# Korean Affairs Report

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20 June 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN KWANGJU INCIDENT VIEWED

VRPR on U.S. Involvement

SK291128 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
23 May 85

[Madame Yun Chong-won's commentary]

[Text] Lurking behind the human butcher and devilish murderer Chon Tu-hwan who stabbed bayonets into the breasts of men and women, old and young, fired guns, and drove tanks was the United States when the soul of the people shouting for justice, democracy, and reunification fluttered in the sky over Kwangju like a flag. The true culprit of the Kwangju incident--the horrible and tragic holocaust in the latter half of the 20th century--is the U.S. aggressors.

As is known, the 17 May coup was staged under a U.S. directive and masterminding. The barbarity of bloodily suppressing a peaceful demonstration was committed by the martial law army under the directive of Wickham, then commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea.

The heroic Kwangju people's uprising expanded on 21 May into a struggle of 300,000 citizens. Quickly spreading to 17 cities around Kwangju, this struggle developed into a powerful armed struggle, reflecting the unanimous desire and demand for freedom, democracy, and independence and a burning fighting will to achieve them and deal vital blows to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. Extremely apprehensive of this, the U.S. occupiers threw off the mask of aid givers and revealed their true color as aggressors.

In a letter to the U.S. President on the way to bring the Kwangju incident under control, Houseman, political advisor to the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, said that, without taking a strong measure, the U.S. position in South Korea was in danger and called for suppressing the Kwangju incident through the use of arms. According to this demand, a U.S. state security meeting was held at the White House on 22 May for 75 minutes to bring the Kwangju incident under control with the participation of Muskie, secretary of the U.S. Department of State; Brezezinsky, special security adviser to the President; and Turner, director of the U.S. CIA. At this emergency meeting, the method of suppressing the uprising, the issue of bringing the incident under control, a U.S. military countermeasure, and the method of aid were determined. As a result, three

brigade-size special task forces, three infantry divisions, and tank units under the control of the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea were deployed in Kwangju. Tanks, fighters, and even missiles were transferred to the Chon Tu-hwan military regime for use in suppressing the Kwangju people's uprising.

The then security adviser of the U.S. President said that the United States would never remain an idle spectator of the Kwangju incident. Calling for suppressing the rioters in Kwangju through the use of arms, he canceled leave for the personnel of the U.S. forces in South Korea and had them assume a combat posture. At the same time, the U.S. Department of Defense hurriedly deployed two 3-A airborne warning and control systems in Okinawa, Japan, and transferred two early warning planes from Okinawa to a warning flight over South Korea.

On 23 May, a mobile strike force composed of seven warships, including missile destroyers, cruisers, and supply ships, was deployed at sea near South Korea with the aircraft carrier Coral Seas, which was returning to home port in California, the United States, as an axis. The aircraft carrier "Midway" of the U.S. 7th Fleet was sent to Yokota, Japan, for a standby mission.

The threat to the Kwangju citizens took a heinous form at the White House. Brezezinsky, security advisor to the U.S. President, called for immediately mobilizing U.S. forces to suppress the Kwangju citizens with iron fists. Following this, statements threateningly confirming friendship with an ally and the fulfillment of a pledge to South Korea were issued from the White House one after the other.

Because of such a brazen policy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for interference and because of their suppressive maneuvers, the heroic resistants and the patriotic citizens in Kwangju suffered an unprecedented bloody tragedy. This is only part of the evidence of the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists against the Kwangju citizens. The United States will never be able to avoid responsibility for its behavior as the ringleader of the mass holocaust in Kwangju that reached its zenith in the committing of barbarity.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL said that direct responsibility for killing the South Korean people went to Wickham, the highest ranking U.S. figure in South Korea. Steven Clark who directly witnessed the Kwangju incident as a member of the Peace Corps, asserted that the United States was an accomplice who had harshly suppressed the people's uprisings in Kwangju, South Korea, and in other cities.

The 24 May edition of TONG-A ILBO said that the spokesman of the U.S. Department of Defense confirmed that the suppression of the people in Kwangju by regular army troops was made under the directive and approval of Wickham, commander of the UN force and commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command.

The tragic Kwangju incident, unprecedented in the histories of the people and mankind, has denounced and condemned, is denouncing and condemning, and will denounce and condemn forever the United States before the conscientious people of the world as aggressors and as the true culprit of the tragic Kwangju incident.

## Walker Remarks

SK291017 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
27 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker's absurd remarks at a press conference.

At a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters at the American Cultural Center on 26 May, Walker prattled as if the bloody Kwangju atrocity had been a correct act, saying that the Kwangju incident is an internal matter of South Korea and, on the contrary, helped restore stability to Kwangju.

Walker made such absurd remarks while our youths, students, and patriotic masses of all walks of life were raising their voices demanding that the United States assume responsibility for the Kwangju incident and apologize to the people. This is an open challenge to our masses. The ringleader of the bloody Kwangju atrocity said that the Kwangju incident is an internal matter. This is an intolerable act.

As you know, the Kwangju incident was a bloody mass atrocity which the United States manipulated behind the scenes and the Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated at its order. The United States approved the dispatch of three South Korean Army brigades, three divisions, armored units, and special combat paratroopers to crack down on the Kwangju resistants, and issued an suppressive order to quell the Kwangju uprisers with iron fists.

In this regard, former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gleysteen, who commanded the Kwangju incident on the spot, admitted, in his interview with ASAHI's Washington correspondent that, after contact with Washington, he approved the dispatch of the 20th South Korean Army division, under the command of the United Nations Forces, to Kwangju. Also, a few days after the 17 May violence, Chon Tu-hwan himself confessed to South Korean editors and owners of publishing houses that the United States was aware beforehand of the date of the declaration of the extension of spheres of martial law and other fascist measures and that he himself directly informed the United States of this.

This notwithstanding, Walker made such absurd remarks. This was aimed at shirking responsibility for being the ringleader of the Kwangju incident at any cost. The United States must acknowledge responsibility for the Kwangju incident and openly apologize to our masses and the whole world at an early date.

Furthermore, what cannot be overlooked is that Walker brazenly babbled that the Kwangju incident, on the contrary, helped Kwangju regain stability. Did bastially and outrageously murdering thousands of innocent youths, students, and patriotic citizens who, with empty hands, demanded democracy and reunification, and staining Kwangju with blood help Kwangju maintain stability? Walker's absurd remarks that the incident of perpetrating the unprecedented atrocity of massacre by martial law troops, on the contrary, helped Kwangju maintain stability show that the United States regards the Kwangju incident as an exploit which deserves reward.

Walker's remarks were a repeat of abusive words that our people, [word indistinct] should be killed, and showed once again the murderous nature of the United States which holds our masses in contempt and thinks that they can be murdered indiscriminately.

Our masses will never forget the U.S. imperialists' never-to-be-forgotten crime of having instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring to perpetrate the Kwangju massacre.

The Kwangju incident showed once again that the United States is an aggressor, murderer, and rascal who thinks that our people can be killed indiscriminately in order to sustain its colonial rule.

United States Ambassador in South Korea Walker should apologize to our people for his abusive remarks at the 26 May press conference and for the Kwangju incident.

The U.S. aggressors are the root cause which ruthlessly tramples underfoot the national dignity of our people and brings all miseries and sufferings to them.

It is impossible to live together under the same sky with the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of their lackeys, for even a moment.

The U.S. aggressors must assume responsibility for the Kwangju incident whose truth has already been fully exposed, and openly apologize at home and abroad.

#### Walker's Remarks Scored

SK300203 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] According to news reports from Seoul, U.S. Ambassador to Seoul, Walker, speaking at a press conference held on 26 May, said it was regrettable that South Korean students called for an explanation of and an apology for the Kwangju incident after occupying the American Cultural Center. He babbled that the United States has nothing to explain or to apologize for in the Kwangju incident because the mobilization of the martial law-enforcing army at that time was helpful in restoring peace in Kwangju.

Such babblings by Walker are an ignominious insult to the youths' and students' just demands and a brigandish rant that could only be uttered by arrogant and impudent aggressors.

It is well known to the world that the Kwangju massacre was a great tragedy committed by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan hooligan with U.S. approval. In this connection, Gleysteen, U.S. ambassador to Seoul at the time of the Kwangju incident, said that he himself had approved the dispatching of an army division under the UN forces command to Kwangju after consulting with Washington.

It is, therefore, natural for the South Korean youths and students to demand an explanation and an apology for this. This notwithstanding, Walker is now scheming to dodge their righteous hard-pressing calls for an explanation and apology and to mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors will never be able to avoid responsibility for being the chieftain of the great massacre which painted all of Kwangju with the blood of patriots, nor can they cloak their nature as brigands and aggressors no matter what they may try to do.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE OF USIS INCIDENT

Cultural Center Occupiers

SK300505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must immediately stop suppressing the South Korean students and release at once all the participants in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul.

This is declared by NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary denouncing the fascist clique for having jailed 68 students involved in the occupation of the USIS building and brutally persecuting them.

It points out that the puppets have launched a "wholesale search" for leading members at colleges and universities in Seoul on charges of backstage manipulation of the "USIS" occupation. It says:

The students' criticism of the United States and call for democracy is a natural demand representing the people's will and can never be a crime.

Far from praising the students' righteous struggle to push through their just demand, the fascist hangmen are suppressing them by invoking various fascist laws. This is a treacherous act and a most dastardly political reprisal that can be done only by those fascist hangmen hell-bent on suppression of patriotic students.

In particular, the puppets charge the students mainly with having occupied a foreign organ and caused a public stir, self-exposing their pro-American flunkeyist treacheries.

The puppets brand as a crime the students' occupation of a local aggressive organ of the United States which manipulated the Kwangju massacre behind the scene and their demand for an apology. The criminals are not the students but the puppets themselves who beg for the U.S. troops' permanent occupation, praise the U.S. policy of aggression, advocate territorial division and impose misfortunes and disasters upon the South Korean people.

If the puppet clique persists in its reckless suppression of students, it will invite massive protest from the South Korean students and people and drive the puppet clique into a hopeless quagmire.

## Anti-Chongnyon Campaign

SK301734 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1627 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--SEKAI NIPPO, an anti-communist paper published in Japan, has launched again a malicious smear campaign against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in connection with the recent occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building by students in Seoul, according to a report from Tokyo.

The anti-communist paper is spreading a ridiculous lie that the occupation of the USIS building was an "incident that occurred under the instructions" of someone, connecting it with Chongnyon with no ground.

This is another despicable campaign contrived by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, a master hand at anti-communist intrigues, in collusion with reactionaries at home and abroad in an attempt to smear the image of the DPRK and Chongnyon.

The occupation of the "USIS" building was an explosion of the long pent-up wrath and grievances of the South Korean students and people against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

It was also a declaration at home and abroad that the South Korean people would not tolerate [word indistinct] any longer under the jackboots of outside forces. It showed that the anti-U.S. sentiments in South Korea were rising to an irresistible tide.

Dealt a hard blow by this, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique carried on a false propaganda that the occupation of the "USIS" building was not a voluntary protest of the South Korean students but an outcome of a "backstage manipulation of someone" and, not satisfied with this, is getting overheated in an anti-Chongnyon campaign with the mobilisation of a third-rate plot-breeding paper in an alien land.

The puppet [word indistinct] in this to conceal the truth of the case, sidetrack the attention of the people at home and abroad and refurbish the image of the U.S. master marred irrevocably before the world.

The foolish smear campaign of the puppets only shows that they find themselves in a blind alley.

## Sit-in Students' Trials

SK290841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique walked to the police the students who had staged an anti-U.S. struggle by occupying the "U.S. Information Service" building and scheme to inflict severe punishment upon them all by referring them to trials after questioning them, according to a report of Japanese short-wave radio.

Kim Tae-chung made public a statement saying that "the detention of the students is an inhuman act" and that the puppet authorities took the students who had taken part in the occupation of the "USIS" building to a police station 3 hours after carrying them to a hospital, the report said.

### Detaining USIS Occupiers

SK300041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0024 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique detained 25 of the students who had occupied the "U.S. Information Service" building and referred 43 others to "summary trials," according to a radio report from Seoul.

They searched the houses of the students who had taken part in the struggle and confiscated progressive books and printed material.

Crying over the "manipulation of the case behind the scene," the puppets threw a dragnet to arrest the chairman of the "national students federation" and 8 other students on this suspicion.

They threatened that the investigation of the arrested students would go along with a search for the students related to the occupation of the "USIS" building for their arrest.

### Kwangju Case Probe Demanded

SK300418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--Many students in Seoul waged a powerful demonstration on 29 May about four blocks from the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul in demand of the probe into the truth of the Kwangju bloodbath committed by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to an AP report.

A group of student demonstrators threw leaflets from a downtown building near "USIS" calling for an investigation of the Kwangju incident.

The fascist clique took away about 20 students while they were waging the anti-"government" struggle.

CSO: 4100/536

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER ON KWANGJU INCIDENT

Kwangju Uprising Anniversary Commemorated

SK241324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Mass rallies to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising were held in Nampo, Wonsan, and Kaesong. A portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting sites. Hung in the rally sites were such slogans as "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" Seen at the rally sites were such slogans as "Let us overthrow the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people," "Let us overthrow traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the betrayer and nation-seller of the nation," and "Let us certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification through the united strength of the nation."

Attending the rally in Nampo city held at the Nampo theater were responsible functionaries of local party and government organizations, economic organs, and mass organizations, workers, youths, and students. The rally was addressed by the representatives of each sector.

Noting that, 5 years ago, the Kwangju popular uprisers organizationally and bravely fought with arms in hands against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the speakers said that the Kwangju popular uprising was a heroic resistance, which graphically showed the stout spirit and will of the South Korean people aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification, and the largest and fiercest armed uprising in the history of the modern struggle of the Oriental people for liberation.

The speakers noted that, even though the Kwangju popular uprising was frustrated by bestial and suppressive atrocities by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique, through the uprising the South Korean people were further awakened in terms of the nation and class. They clearly recognized that the U.S. imperialists are heinous stranglers of democracy and civil rights and the ringleader of aggression, and directed the spearhead of aggression at opposing the U.S. imperialists.

The speakers further said: Since the Kwangju uprising, the South Korean people, youths, and students have valiantly staged mass struggles by closely



combining the anti-U.S. struggle for independence with the antifascist struggle for democratization. These struggles have been more active this year.

The speakers sharply exposed that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is harshly suppressing the people, youths, and students who have turned out to be a patriotic and just struggle, while more viciously exercising the military and fascist rule at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, and they sternly denounced the wretches with surging national indignation.

The speakers stressed: The aspirations of the South Korean people and the Kwangju uprisers, who cried for new politics and life in the streets of resistance 5 years ago, should be realized at an early date. Those who genuinely treasure the dignity of the country and the nation should unanimously turn out to the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation.

The speakers said: To achieve the country's peace and peaceful reunification, our just and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks should be realized at an early date and North-South parliamentary talks should be held.

With the spirit of helping the fighting brothers of the South and of expediting national reunification, the workers in Nampo city will create new miracles and reform, thus making this significant year shine.

Meanwhile, attending the rally of Wonsan city held at the Wonsan Youth Theater were Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the WPK Kangwon Provincial Committee, responsible functionaries of the local party, government, and working organizations, workers, youths, and students.

Representatives of each sector addressed the rally.

Saying that, through the Kwangju popular uprising, the Chon Tu-hwan ring revealed its nature as flunkeyist traitor and human butcher far exceeding the former puppet rulers, the speakers exposed bestial atrocities by the wretches who perpetrated the Kwangju massacre with murderous weapons given by the U.S. imperialists.

The speakers emphatically said that mankind will never forget the fascist clique's bestial and murderous atrocities for ages to come and the South Korean people, youths, and students will certainly resolve the resentment of blood of the Kwangju victims.

The speakers noted: The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has left the whole of South Korea as the colonial, military base of the U.S. imperialists and the people as colonial slaves. Not content with this, the clique is maneuvering to reduce our nation to victims of nuclear calamities and chemical warfare.

The speakers said: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan recently visited his U.S. master and begged for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea and

a larger amount of military aid. The wretches are brazenly raving as if they were interested in the country's peace and peaceful reunification. This is nothing but sophistry to hide their plot and deceive the people.

Saying that the flames of anti-foreign forces, antipuppet, and antifascist struggle which the Kwangju fighters fiercely waged are still and vehemently blazing up throughout South Korea, the speakers noted that traitor Chon Tu-hwan will not escape from facing the same destiny as the former dictators.

The speakers said: If they genuinely hope for the easing of tension and the improvement of North-South relations, the South Korean authorities should immediately stop the act of opposing us and war rackets and respond to our peace proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression.

They added: The workers in Kangwon Province will always prepare a strained and mobilized posture and work and live in a revolutionary manner to counter the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, and more powerfully implement the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--in all fields and at all units of the national economy, thereby expediting the attainment of the grand 10 prospective goals for the socialist economic construction of the 1980's.

Attending the rally of Kaesong city held at the Kaesong Municipal Cultural Center were responsible functionaries of the local party, government, and working organizations, workers, youths, and students.

Representatives of each sector spoke at the rally.

The speakers exposed: The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, to whom the Kwangju popular uprising dealt a heavy blow, have arrested, imprisoned, and killed innocent people, covering the whole of South Korea with a net of fascism and daily taking unprecedentedly suppressive measures to block the patriotic advance of the South Korean people, youths, and students.

They continued: As a result of this, South Korea is enveloped in a terror-stricken atmosphere, indeed not different from the situation under martial law, and the people are groaning under the oppressive dark rule.

The speakers noted: The wretches have introduced more nuclear war means and modern weapons for murder into South Korea and, at the same time, have indiscretely maneuvered to provoke a new war in Korea, constantly placing all military forces under a posture for mobilization.

Saying that the wretches have recently worked out a so-called offensive strategy to invade the northern half of the republic and have deployed 80-90 percent of the South Korean armed forces near the Military Demarcation Line, the speakers noted that these daily aggravating new war provocation maneuvers assume a more grave nature because they have been committed since we proposed North-South parliamentary talks.

The speakers said: If the strained situation between the North and South is aggravated and the danger of war increases, a road to the country's peace and peaceful reunification cannot be opened. To ease the prevailing tense situation, remove the danger of war, and provide a precondition for independent and peaceful reunification, tripartite talks, which we have already proposed, should be realized at an early date and North-South parliamentary talks should be held.

The speakers added: The workers of Kaesong city, a city adjacent to the Demarcation Line, will not forget even for a moment the brothers of the South who are fighting while shedding blood and, with resolve to help them, will effect great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, thus making shine the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party as great festivals of victors and actively struggling to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

While speeches were being delivered, shouts expressing firm solidarity to the South Korean people and exposing the fascist crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys frequently burst forth at the meeting sites.

#### Chongjin, Hamhung, Haeju Rallies

SK261314 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Mass rallies marking the fifth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising were held in Chongjin, Hamhung, and Haeju. A portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song was hung at the platform at the meeting halls. Seen in the meeting halls were such slogans as "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" Also seen in the meeting halls were such slogans as "Let us overthrow the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people," "Let us overthrow traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the betrayer and nation-seller of nation," "Let us certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification through the united strength of the whole nation."

The mass Chongjin city rally held at the Chongjin Municipal Art Theater was attended by responsible functionaries of the local party, government, economic, and working organizations along with workers, youths, and students of the city.

The rally was addressed by representatives of each field.

Noting that the Kwangju popular uprising dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and opened a new turning point in the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people for national salvation, the speakers said: The lofty fighting spirit of the uprisers will live forever in the hearts of the world's people as well as our people.

The speakers further said: Having clearly recognized the target of struggle through the lesson from the Kwangju popular uprising and a national history

filled with ordeals, the South Korean people, youths, and students are developing the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization to a new higher stage, combining it with a joint struggle of solidarity.

The speakers continued: With the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion, the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization has been more valiantly staged, thus plunging the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys into deep unrest.

We extend active support and encouragement to the fighting South Korean people, youths, and students.

Exposing that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military and fascist clique are, on the one hand, intensifying a bloody suppression of the struggling patriotic people, youths, and students and, on the other hand, less disguisedly committing new war provocation maneuvers to invade the northern half of the republic, the speakers stressed that what substantively exists on the Korean peninsula is not the threat of southward invasion, but the threat of war through northward invasion.

They noted that, if they genuinely want the country's peace and peaceful reunification, the South Korean authorities should realize North-South parliamentary talks at an early date and show an affirmative response to our side's proposal to form a joint committee for North-South economic cooperation.

The speakers said that the workers of the city will constantly create new miracles and renovations at all combat sites for socialist construction, including the steel front, thereby actively contributing to expediting national reunification and cementing the revolutionary base in the northern half of the republic as solid as a rock.

The Hamhung city rally was attended by Yi Kil-song, responsible secretary of the WPK North Hamgyong Provincial Committee, and responsible functionaries of the local party, government, economic, and working organizations along with workers, youths, and students of the city. Representatives of each sector spoke at the rally.

Talking about the heroic exploits demonstrated by the Kwangju popular uprisers, the speakers said that the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique revealed to the whole world its nature as a group of national butchers by answering the just patriotic struggle of the South Korean people, youths, and students with a cruel and outrageous atrocity of massacre under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The speakers noted: While issuing an order of suppression to the puppets, the U.S. imperialists backed the puppets' atrocity of the Kwangju massacre, making threats by introducing various types of warships, including aircraft carriers, and warplanes into South Korea and its vicinity.

Referring to the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which closely besieged Kwangju, threw some 70,000 military troops, including notorious special combat paratroopers, numerous tanks and armored cars, and even missiles, into operations of murdering citizens, and unhesitatingly perpetrated a bestial atrocity of indiscriminately slaughtering uprisers, the speakers sternly denounced and condemned with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for having turned Kwangju into a sea of blood and a city of death.

The speakers noted: Having suffered a heavy blow from the Kwangju popular uprising, the puppet clique has drastically increased police and intelligence forces, has modernized suppressive equipment, and has more viciously committed maneuvers to suppress the patriotic people, youths, and people.

Saying that, however frantically the wretches run wild, this act is the last-ditch effort of those who are dying, the speakers stressed that the South Korean people, youths, and students should continue to tenaciously fight until the day of victory in order to realize at an early date the aspirations which the Kwangju victims cried for while shedding blood and falling before bayonets.

The speakers added: With the spirit of fighting with the brothers in the South, the workers in the province should further accelerate production and construction, thereby making the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party shine as grand festivals of victors and actively contributing to accomplishing the historic cause of national reunification.

The Haeju city rally held at the South Hwanghae Art Theater was attended by responsible functionaries of the local party, government, economic, and working organizations along with workers, youths, students, and People's Army soldiers.

Representatives of each sector spoke at the rally.

The speakers said that the past 5 years since the heroic Kwangju popular uprising have been proud days of struggle during which the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization have fiercely blazed in South Korea.

The speakers noted: The Federation for Democracy, Reunification, and the Mass Movement, an antifascist organization of South Korea, recently sent an open letter to Reagan, boss of the U.S. imperialists, and demanded an end to assistance to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, a group of military dictators. University students in Seoul and provinces have bravely turned out in staging a mass demonstration while demanding the resignation of the puppet traitor and the clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident, thus dealing a heavy blow to the enemy.

The speakers stressed: However desperately it runs amok to maintain its fascist rule under the support of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan

puppet clique cannot extinguish the flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization throughout South Korea. The day will certainly come when an end is put to the colonial, military, and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists.

The speakers added: With burning hatred of the wretches and with the ardent spirit of actively supporting and encouraging the righteous struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people, the workers in the province, who always remember the atrocity of massacre by the U.S. imperialist murderers in Sinchon and clearly saw the bestial nature of the wretches of the Kwangju tragic incident 5 years ago, will continue to vigorously dash forward with the speed of the eighties added to chollima, thereby effecting upsurge again on all fronts of socialist construction and again attaining a bumper harvest this significant year.

While speeches were being delivered, powerful shouts condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, and the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique for perpetrating new war provocation maneuvers and suppressing the people frequently burst forth at the rally sites.

#### Leaflets Distributed in Seoul

SK250858 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
25 May 85

[Text] On the morning of 24 May, leaflets entitled "To Democratic Citizens" were scattered in Seoul and are arousing the sympathy of the people.

Leaflets mimeographed in the name of the Voice of Citizens read: Our hot-blooded students occupied the American Cultural Center in defiance of death, and are stoutly fighting there.

Seoul citizens, we are aware of the cruel beast who murdered thousands of Kwangju citizens as it kills lemmings. However, we have not even asked about responsibility for the murder, but have harbored indignation. To clear national shame and revive the national spirit, our hot-blooded students dashed into the American Cultural Center in defiance of death.

Supporting their struggle is a way to keep our national dignity and a patriotic way to defend ourselves, the masses, and the nation.

Seoul citizens, let us extend support and encouragement to the struggle of the patriotic students who stormed into the American Cultural Center to resolve the resentment of thousands of Kwangju victims and to achieve national independence, democracy, and reunification which are more precious than life, pooling strength in a joint struggle of solidarity.

CSO: 4110/166

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COVERAGE OF STUDENT OCCUPATION OF USIS BUILDING IN SEOUL

Second Day of Occupation:

SK250526 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] The students occupying the U.S. Information Service [USIS] building in Seoul began the 2d-day all-night sit-in.

According to a radio report from Seoul, the youths and students occupying the USIS building began the 2d-day all-night sit-in last night.

When their demands were not met despite four rounds of talks with the U.S. Embassy side on 24 May, the students decided to stage an all-night sit-in.

Embarrassed by the struggle of students occupying the USIS building, U.S. Ambassador Walker made public a so-called letter at 1930 last night. In his letter, he begged the students to calmly leave the USIS building.

The radio reported that, in response to the letter, the students said that, unless there is a formal U.S. apology for the Kwangju incident, they cannot leave the place of the sit-in, and that they continued to fight with a stout spirit.

VRPR Lauds Sit-in

SK250958 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the occupation of the American Cultural Center in Seoul by patriotic students.

Under the situation in which the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of youths, students, and the masses of all walks of life was growing with each passing day, on 23 May some 100 students from Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Korea University, Songgyungwan University, and Sogang University occupied the American Cultural Center in Seoul and began staging a strong struggle by a sit-in.

The patriotic students are strongly demanding a formal interview with U.S. Ambassador Walker to ask him about U.S. responsibility for supporting the Kwangju incident and an open U.S. apology at a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters, shouting such slogans as "The United States must openly apologize for the role in the Kwangju massacre," "The United States must assume responsibility for the Kwangju massacre," "The United States must stop assistance to military dictatorship," and "Let us overthrow military dictatorship."

The students are tenaciously fighting, saying that they will not step back until their demands are met.

Meanwhile, embarrassed by this struggle, the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, which refused the demands of the students, are holding a confab with the U.S. persons in authority in Washington to crack down on the students. To suppress the students, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is casting a water-tight cordon around the American Cultural Center by mobilizing hundreds of policemen.

The occupation of the American Cultural Center and a strong sit-in there by patriotic students are a very righteous act. Their demands are also extremely just, speaking for our people's opinions and aspirations.

The students occupying the American Cultural Center are strongly demanding that the United States assume responsibility for the Kwangju massacre, disclose the truth of the incident at home and abroad, and openly apologize. This is an out-and-out just call reflecting our people's demands.

As you know, the Kwangju incident was an act of massacre perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan ring under the behind-the-scene manipulation and direct order of the United States. The United States threw thousands of vicious special combat paratroopers and the 20th South Korean Army Division, notorious for murdering human beings, into cracking down Kwangju citizens. The U.S. imperialists are also the ringleader who killed some 5,000 people and wounded thousands and thousands of people and literally soaked Kwangju city in a sea of blood.

This is confirmed by the ASAHI Washington correspondent's interview with former U.S. Ambassador in South Korea Gleysteen who confessed that, after communicating with Washington, he permitted the dispatch of the 20th South Korean Army Division under the command of the United Nations Forces to Kwangju.

Through the Kwangju incident, our people more clearly recognized that the United States is not the South Korean people's friend and liberator, but their enemy, murderer, aggressor, plunderer, the root cause of all miseries and pain from which our masses are suffering.

It is not accidental that righteous students and the patriotic masses of all walks of life have powerfully waged an anti-U.S. struggle, such as arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the burning of the Stars and Stripes.



University students in Seoul are occupying the American Cultural Center and waging a strong anti-U.S. struggle, demanding of the truth of the Kwangju incident and an open apology for the incident. This is also part of the anti-U.S. struggle.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. persons in authority in South Korea, instead of accepting the demands of the students and our people, are continuously perpetrating such criminal acts as appeasing, arresting, and threatening. This is interpreted as indicating that they will not assume responsibility for the Kwangju incident and will perform again a second tragic and bloody Kwangju drama.

The U.S. aggressors must assume responsibility for the Kwangju incident, through which thousands of innocent residents were murdered and Kwangju was soaked in a sea of blood, and openly apologize for the incident to all people and the entire world. Also, they deserve a proper punishment.

Our people will never forget the atrocity in Kwangju or pardon the never-to-be-forgotten crime of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, its executor, that caused the tragic incident.

It is believed that our masses should actively support and encourage the patriotic students occupying the American Cultural Center and staging a valiant struggle, and pool their strength in a joint struggle of solidarity.

#### VRPR on Solidarity Struggle

SK250902 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
25 May 85

[Text] On 24 May, students from 5 universities in Seoul waged a struggle in support of the struggle of some 100 students occupying the American Cultural Center.

On 24 May, some 800 Yonsei University students waged a demonstration, shouting such slogans as "The United States must assume responsibility for the Kwangju massacre and formally apologize," "The United States must go out," "The United States must stop support for the dictator," and "Down with military dictatorship." Confronting the police, who fired tear gas bombs and checked their attempt to pass through the gate for a demonstration in the street, the students fought stoutly, shouting anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans and throwing Molotov cocktails and stones.

Meanwhile, on that day, some 300 Seoul National University students waged a struggle by demonstration in front of the Namsong market in Sadang-dong, Tongjak District, shouting such slogans as "We actively support the sit-in in the American Cultural Center," "Down with murderer Chon Tu-hwan," and "The United States must assume responsibility for the Kwangju incident and openly apologize." In the face of the police which turned out to suppress, the demonstrating students fiercely fought for a long time, throwing Molotov cocktails and stones. During this struggle, the students threw Molotov

cocktails at a car of the chief of the information section of the Kwanak police station and burned it.

On that day, students from three other universities, including Korean University, fought stoutly in support of the students occupying the American Cultural Center and waging the sit-in, confronting the police and throwing stones at them.

Prior to this, on 23 May, some 6,000 students from 17 universities in Seoul waged a struggle of solidarity in support of the struggle of those occupying the American Cultural Center. On that day, the students marched toward the American Cultural Center, chanting such slogans as "We actively support the sit-in in the American Cultural Center," "The United States must assume responsibility for the Kwangju massacre," and "Down with murderer Chon Tu-hwan."

Enraged by thousands of policemen standing by at many spots of the city and blocking their advance, the students fought tenaciously, throwing Molotov cocktails and stones.

#### Dialogue Between Reporters, Students

SK251001 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
25 May 85

[Text] At around 2150 last night, a representative of the students staging a sit-in in the American Cultural Center met reporters and expressed the students' resolute stand that there has been no change in their demands and they will fight until their demands are met.

Ham Un-kyong, 22, representative of the students waging a sit-in in the American Cultural Center and a senior of the Physics Department of Korea University, leaned out of a window and talked with reporters for 40 minutes. He said that there is no change in their demands for an interview with the U.S. ambassador to obtain a formal U.S. apology with regard to the Kwangju incident and for a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters.

In connection with a letter from Ambassador Walker, Ham said that the letter is viewed as containing an intention to turn the students out of the cultural center and prevent their assertions from spreading.

He said that, if the police are thrown into the building, many students, utterly fatigued because of fast, will be injured and that he did not want to talk about whether or not they possess poison.

#### South's CPD Supports Occupiers

SK261112 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0915 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] South Korea's Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] issued a statement in support of the struggle of occupying the American Cultural

and Information Center. According to AP from Seoul, the CPD, South Korea's antifascist organization, today issued a statement in support of the struggle of university students in Seoul of occupying the American Cultural and Information Center. In the statement, pointing out that the struggle by the students of various universities in Seoul of occupying the American Cultural and Information Center was an independent and patriotic act, this organization expressed full support for this struggle. The statement further urged the U.S. Embassy to accept the demands which the students made during the struggle.

#### VRPR Calls U.S. Culprit of Kwangju

SK261303 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
26 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the fact that the true culprit of the Kwangju incident is the United States.

As everyone knows, the patriotic students of Seoul, who have staged a sit-in at the American Cultural Center, demanded clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident, putting forth such anti-U.S. slogans as "The United States must assume responsibility for the Kwangju massacre and openly apologize," "The United States must stop assistance to the Chon Tu-hwan ring," and the like. This is a very just demand as a manifestation of a strong will not to tolerate the U.S. imperialists' crime of having soaked Kwangju in a sea of blood and fire.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are indeed the ringleader who directly ordered and manipulated behind the scenes the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre by the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Like the former South Korean dictators, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is no one but an on-the-spot executor serving the maintenance of the U.S. colonial fascist rule in this land. The U.S. aggressors have the (?president) and the National Assembly at their beck and call. This is the political reality of colony South Korea. Not to speak of the question of mapping out policies, the matter of moving the military is also obliged to be approved beforehand by the U.S. masters holding the prerogative of supreme command over the military. Under this condition, without an order from its masters in Washington the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of lackeys, could never perpetrate the 17 May violence and drive tens of thousands of military forces, under the command of the U.S. forces commander in South Korea, into the Kwangju massacre. This shows that the true culprit of the Kwangju massacre is the United States.

Furthermore, materials concerning the Kwangju incident (?prove) this. When the mass uprising took place in Kwangju, the U.S. imperialists, who took off even the mask of the defender of human rights and revealed their true nature as aggressors, turned out to quell the demonstration, babbling about a (?need) for security.

On 22 May 1980, an emergency meeting of the U.S. National Security Council was held at the White House with the presence of U.S. Secretary of State (?Vance), and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (Brezhenskiy), and CIA Director Turner. At the meeting, an emergency measure to support the Chon Tu-hwan ring was taken. After the meeting, a seven-warship fleet led by the U.S. aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Midway, an aircraft carrier belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet, were moved to the waters of our country under emergency conditions. Also, an early-warning aircraft began an alert flight in the airspace above our country. An alert order was issued to the U.S. troops in South Korea so that they could be mobilized at any moment. Along with this, three special combat brigades, three divisions, armed units, tanks, fighters, and even missiles under the control of the U.S. forces commander were handed over to the Chon Tu-hwan ring to quell the Kwangju popular uprising.

What is worse, (Brezhenskiy), assistant to the U.S. president for security affairs, issued an order to crack down on the Kwangju citizens with iron fists.

These facts alone show that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleader, the behind-the-scene manipulator, and the heinous murderer who instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring to the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre.

The United States can never shirk responsibility for being the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre, (?unprecedented) in terms of bestiality and cruelty.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote at that time that direct responsibility for murdering Kwangju citizens lies with [words indistinct]. Clark, a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer who directly eyewitnessed the Kwangju incident, said that the United States is an accomplice in quelling a [word indistinct] in Kwangju and other cities of South Korea. In his interview with Japan's ASAHI Washington correspondent, former U.S. Ambassador in South Korea Gleysteen confessed some time ago that, after contact with Washington, he approved the question of dispatching the 20th Division under the command of the United Nations Forces to Kwangju.

Therefore, the U.S. imperialists are the ringleader of the Kwangju tragedy.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupy this land, our masses cannot extricate themselves from the suffering of national division and disaster. This is shown well by the lesson of blood of 19 April and Kwangju.

Our masses will not forget the resentment of Kwangju, but continue to stoutly fight, upholding higher the anti-U.S. banner of independence.

As demanded by the patriotic students occupying the American Cultural Center, the U.S. persons in authority should not instigate the Chon Tu-hwan ring, but openly apologize to our people as [words indistinct], and withdraw from this land without delay.

### S. Korean Masses' Support

SK260742 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
26 May 85

[Text] The struggle of students occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul is still eliciting great reactions from the masses of all walks of life.

A certain Chong, a worker in Sodaemun-ku, Seoul, said: The struggle of students by occupying the American Cultural Center is a great event through which they demonstrated the will of our masses to [words indistinct] and to certainly repay the price of blood of the victims.

The struggle of students in seizing the American Cultural Center and the struggle of solidarity of the masses of all walks of life in supporting them confirmed that our masses will not give in to U.S. colonial domination and have strong aspirations to live independently.

A certain Yi, a Seoul National University professor, said: The aggressive and crafty nature of the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring was nakedly revealed through the sit-in by students at the American Cultural Center in Seoul. Thanks to the struggle this time, a great breakthrough was opened in the U.S. colonial rule. In the course of the sit-in by the students occupying the American Cultural Center, the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a faithful lackey of the United States was made clearer.

A certain Choe, a Yonsei University student, said: Through the struggle of the students occupying the American Cultural Center, I keenly felt how cunning and wicked the U.S. wretches are. No compromise with the wretches is conceivable. The sit-in by students at the American Cultural Center served as an event promoting the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. We will more powerfully wage the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

### CPD Holds Emergency Meeting

SK272357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA)--The Council for the Promotion of Democracy, an anti-fascist organization for democracy in South Korea, held on May 27 an emergency meeting for measures on the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul and discussed measures against the violation of human rights by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to a Japanese radio.

At the meeting, a defense council was formed with 16 people including members of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy and "national assemblymen" to defend the human rights of the university students in Seoul involved in the occupation of the "U.S.I.S." building and decided to probe into what happened after the students were forcibly taken to a hospital and into the violation of their human rights by the puppet clique and take measures to cope with it.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RFR SPOKESMAN ON STUDENTS' OCCUPATION OF USIS

SK310223 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea  
1000 GMT 28 May 85

[Statement issued by the RPR spokesman on 28 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] Having occupied the American Cultural Center on 23 May, patriotic students in Seoul waged a vigorous all-night anti-U.S. sit-in for as long as three days. Patriotic male and female students from Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Songyuangwan University, and Sogang University demanded a meeting with the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, putting forth such slogans as demanding that the United States assume responsibility for the Kwangju massacre and openly apologize for it, stop support for the incumbent military dictatorship, and call off the exploitative economic policy toward South Korea.

In solidarity with struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center, youths, students, and masses of all walks of life in Seoul and many parts of the country vigorously staged anti-U.S. and antifascist struggles, and conscientious personages from various strata ardently supported, and spared no active encouragement for, the students staging a sit-in.

The RPR highly assesses as a righteous and patriotic act the anti-U.S. sit-in by the hot-blooded students who seized the American Cultural Center in accordance with the will of the nation and the masses, and displayed an invincible resisting spirit and the resourcefulness of youth.

The struggle of seizing the American Cultural Center in Seoul was a proud continuation of the Kwangju mass uprising of five years ago, which was an eruption of the pent-up resentment against the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule, and part of the sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance of our masses for national salvation.

It goes without saying that the anti-U.S. struggle through the sit-in, on which the attention of the world was focused, was an inevitable result of the miserable reality in colonial South Korea, dominated by the U.S. imperialists.

The university students, burning with a sense of justice, could neither idly look on at the lamentable and miserable scenes of compatriots, brothers, and sisters groaning from Kwangju, in which thousands of souls are still left restless, nor overlook the inhumane life and slavery which have been endlessly inflicted on them under the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule. Having tenaciously advanced along the single road to national salvation while valuably devoting their youth, always with single-hearted patriotism and loyalty, our university students have fiercely driven the storms of an unprecedented anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle since the beginning of this year, marking the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising. Furthermore, the students keenly felt that, unless the truth of the Kwangju incident, in which the surging indignation and resentment of all countrymen are harbored, is clarified and the shameful 40-year history of relations between South Korea and the United States is rectified, today's nation-ruining and tragic misfortune cannot be removed, and they chose a more active form of resistance.

At a time when the heinous nature and bestiality of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-huan ring, which soaked Kwangju in a sea of blood five years ago were left intact, the students, with a resolute determination to ignite new anti-U.S. flames for national salvation, finally seized the American Cultural Center and bravely fought the U.S. ruling circles, thereby exerting great effect at home and abroad and dealing a fatal blow to the Yankee aggressors.

The American Cultural Center is an on-the-spot U.S. organ for aggression to stifle our masses' consciousness of national independence by implanting the flunkeyist consciousness of worshipping American; the U.S. Embassy is an on-the-spot U.S. organ for domination that engages in machinations with a status similar to that of the government-general in the period of the Japanese imperialists' rule.

Never before has the American Cultural Center in Seoul been chosen as a site for a sit-in of patriotic students condemning and indicting the Yankee crimes, even though there have been precedents of successive attacks at U.S. aggressive institutions in Kwangju, Pusan, and Taegu.

Also, never before has a U.S. ambassador exercising, in practice, supreme power in South Korea found himself in trouble because he was singled out as a party to negotiations. Indeed, the students' sit-in struggle at the American Cultural Center, which they occupied, was a lightning counterattack inflicted upon the Yankee aggressors and a firm national judgment for the archvillain responsible for the grave massacre in Kwangju.

Demands and calls raised by the students involved in the sit-in at the American Cultural Center that the U.S. administration make an apology for the Kwangju incident were extremely correct, and the United States should therefore respond to them unconditionally.

Our popular masses, victims of the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule, who are unable to extricate themselves from such a rule, are entitled to the solemn right to ask for a U.S. apology, and the United States must take responsibility for all the unfortunate things it has caused, including the Kwangju incident, and apologize for them.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists keep on acting impudently instead of making an apology. At a press conference held immediately after the end of the students' sit-in, U.S. Ambassador Walker tried to avoid responsibility, saying that the Kwangju incident is a domestic affair of South Korea, and preposterously babbled that the United States has nothing to explain or apologize for in the Kwangju incident, while attempting to put the cart before the horse and trying to make U.S. commitment of the South Korean armed forces to squashing of the uprising in Kwangju five years ago appear to have been helpful in stabilizing the situation in Kwangju. The outrageous words by Walker that the bloody quelling of the Kwangju popular uprising by the U.S. imperialists was rather a good result is not only an intolerable insult to the souls of the thousands who perished during the Kwangju uprising, but also an ignominious challenge to our nation, our popular masses, and human conscience.

What is more, those who had pretended to respond to the students' demands when they found themselves cornered by the students' sit-in struggle abruptly shifted their attitude as soon as the sit-in came to an end and are now trying to punish the students involved in the sit-in in a manner of a thief calling others thieves, while trying to justify their murderous acts committed in Kwangju.

In fact, the U.S. imperialists' wicked plot to suppress and obliterate the anti-U.S. antifascist patriotic force is now being executed maniacally by the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring. Under the order of its U.S. master, the fascist clique, while subjecting all of the students involved in the sit-in to torture after throwing them into jail, is now running amok in plotting to refer them to trial and punish them on charges of violating fascist evil laws.

Such a retaliatory and suppressive brutal act by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan group, which is trying to prolong its dirty life by maintaining the master-servant relations at all costs, only exposes its shameful and pitiful predicament more markedly.

Reflecting the outrage of the entire people, our party is now firmly denouncing the maniacal racket of suppression directed against the students by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring and strongly demands an unconditional release of all the imprisoned students.

We also strongly demand that Walker recant his provocative remarks about our popular masses, that the U.S. imperialists openly apologize for all the brutal crimes they have committed thus far in our country, and that



they leave our country without delay.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which massacres its fellow countrymen, strangling the popular masses and devoting itself to committing treacherous acts by fawning on its U.S. master, should be sternly judged by the nation and then be punished.

Today's tragic reality requires that the popular masses put an end to the accursed, fascist colonial rule at an early date and stage a pan-national struggle for national salvation for true freedom and liberation.

The blood-boiling students and masses from all walks of life should continue their vigorous struggle under the banner of anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle for national salvation, with a realization that the sweeping away of the shameful relations between South Korea and the United States, relations between suzerain and colony, is the only way to achieve national independence, democratic and civil rights, and national reunification.

At the same time, they should launch a movement in vast areas across the country to crush the enemy's plot to refer to trial and punish the patriotic students who staged an anti-U.S. sit-in struggle and to rescue them.

In firm league with the personages of all walks of life, all parties, all factions, and all levels aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification, our party will advance more vigorously in order to hasten the victory in the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

[Dated] 27 May 1985, Seoul

CSO: 4107/180

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON USIS INCIDENT

CPD Holds Meeting

SK300803 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
28 May 85

[Text] The Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD], in an emergency meeting at 1000 on the morning of 27 May held to talk about the incident involving the occupation of the Seoul American Cultural Center, discussed the question involving students' human rights. At this meeting, the CPD decided to organize a lawyers group comprising 16 persons, including CPD members and national assemblymen, to investigate the developments after the students who occupied the American Cultural Center were sent to hospitals, their condition, and instances of violation of their human rights, and to devise a countermeasure.

Cultural Center Occupiers

SK300758 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korean 1000 GMT  
28 May 85

[Text] In a 26 May statement, New Korea Democratic Party spokesman Hong Sa-tok pointed out that the students who waged a struggle by occupying the American Cultural Center should not be punished by terming them as pro-communist.

CSO: 4110/167

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER REPORTS ON NORTH-SOUTH RED CROSS TALKS

SEOUL SINMUN on Talks

SK260724 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 26 May 85 p 5

[Article by reporter Chong Chong-sok]

[Text] The eighth round of the full-dress North-South Red Cross meeting, which will be held in Seoul on 28 and 29 May, is being resumed for the first time in 12 years, since the seventh round of talks was held in June 1973. In a working-level contact at Panmunjom on 20 November of last year, the North and the South agreed to hold the eighth round of talks in Seoul last January. Our side proposed to the North the holding of talks from 22 to 25 January, and the North side also agreed on these dates.

However, the North Korean side abruptly postponed the talks unilaterally on 9 January on the pretext of the "Team Spirit" exercise, an annual event between Korea and the United States.

On 25 March, the chairman of the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC], Yu Chang-sun, called for resumption of the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross meeting.

On 4 April, the chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Committee, Son Song-pil, made a counterproposal that the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks be held from 27 to 30 May and our side agreed on this date. Thus, the Red Cross talks are being resumed.

It is of significance that the full-fledged talks are going to be held amid an atmosphere of North-South dialogue, including the North-South economic talks, which were held for the first time since the delivery of relief goods last year. In particular, the agenda concerns the movement for reuniting the 10 million separated families on the basis of the humanitarian Red Cross spirit.

During the preliminary contacts made last 20 November, both sides agreed to adopt the agenda discussed in the seven rounds of talks held in Seoul and Pyongyang from August 1972 to June 1973 as the agenda for the eighth round of talks which will open session.

The agenda agreed on by both sides is as follows: 1) The issue of identifying addresses of separated families and relatives between the North and the South, and determining whether they are living or deceased. 2) The issue of realizing free visits and meetings between them. 3) The issue of realizing free correspondence between them. 4) The issue of reunion of separated families on the basis of their free will. 5) The issues which should be resolved based on humanitarianism.

The two sides failed to make any progress concerning this five-point agenda during the talks held in the past. The question is how sincere an attitude the North Korean side will take in the forthcoming talks.

Several reasons can be cited to explain why the North Korean side is interested in the North-South Red Cross talks after 12 years, since Kim Yong-chu, then the Pyongyang side's chairman of the North-South coordination committee, abruptly and unilaterally suspended the Red Cross talks, which reflected our national aspirations, in August 1973 under the pretext of the political situation at home and abroad.

First, the North Korean side has become frantic about the realization of the tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks which it has recently proposed by surprise.

Putting forth a proposal for North-South parliamentary talks at a session of the SPA held last March, Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the puppet North Korean Workers Party, said that the North-South parliamentary talks are expected to serve as an encouragement to the realization of the tripartite talks, as well as to the economic and Red Cross talks now being conducted between the North and the South.

In a recent message sent to our side, the North side said: The lack of response from South Korea to our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks will have an impact on other forms of talks between the North and the South, and it is hoped that such an attitude will not have an impact on the Red Cross talks. Thus, he exposed that North Korea is more interested in the parliamentary talks, where it can mount political propaganda, than in the Red Cross talks.

This is because, some analysts say, North Korea can actively promote the realization of the tripartite talks, which are aimed at forcing U.S. troops stationed in South Korea to withdraw if and when the parliamentary talks are held.

Second, the North side is putting more effort into creating an atmosphere for North-South dialogue, with a view to promoting economic cooperation with advanced countries in the West to overcome the economic situation, which has become even worse in recent years.

Third, North Korea is being prodded to open its society to the West and to continue North-South dialogue by Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the Communist Party of China, who went there recently. This seems to have persuaded Kim Il-song to come to the Red Cross talks.

Fourth, some analysts say that Kim Il-song needed the trip to Seoul by his men in order to restore North Korea's prestige, which was damaged in the wake of the Rangoon bombing in 1983, and to overcome its international isolation, as well as to consolidate the transfer of power to his son.

Throughout the seven rounds of North-South Red Cross talks conducted up to this time, the North and the South have not reached agreement on such issues as reuniting separated families living abroad; establishing a joint workshop for the North-South Red Cross joint committee; determining the extent to which the advisory committee members can have their say; addressing the question of mutual exchanges of delegations of people who want to pay homage to their ancestors and delegations of separated families who want to pay homage to their ancestral graves; and dealing with the question of locating the separated families and then exchanging mutual information concerning whether they are living or deceased.

Our side plans to conduct the Red Cross talks, to be resumed shortly after a long suspension, on the basis of a purely humanitarian spirit, with political affairs completely excluded. Also, our side's position is to produce a breakthrough for the problem of reuniting the separated families in this year, the 40th year since the North and the South were separated.

This being the case, how sincerely the North Korean side comes to the Red Cross talks, and with how pure an intention, will be crucial in determining the success of the North-South Red Cross talks.

#### Red Cross Group Entry Processing

SK270513 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Members of a North Korean Red Cross delegation, including entourage--totaling 84--arrived in Panmunjom this morning to attend the eighth full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks to be held in Seoul. The seven delegates of the North Korean Red Cross Society, seven advisory members, 20 entourage members, and 50 reporters--totaling 84--were met by Yi Yong-tok, senior delegate; Cho Tok-song, advisory member; and Song Yong-tae, delegate, of our side at 0930 this morning at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission after receiving brief entry processing. Members of the North Korean Red Cross delegation rested at the House of Peace for about 20 minutes, exchanging conversation with members of our side.

They will travel to the Seoul Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel in Seoul by cars and buses through the Imjin Pavilion in Panmunjom, the Tongil road, Hongun-dong, Sodaemun, Mapo, Yoido, the River-side road, Chamsil Bridge, and Kui-dong.

The entry processing of the North Korean delegation members at the Conference Room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission was brief, completed after only 4 minutes, from 0926 to 0930 this morning.

In the entry processing at Panmunjom, our side passed the North Korean members through simply by checking names against a list handed over by the North Korean side in advance. Members of the North Korean side received the entry processing in the following order: Yi Chong-yol, head of the delegation; So Song-chol, deputy head of the delegation; and other members.

Earlier, nine reporters and two entourage members of the North Korean side received entry processing in advance, at around 0915 this morning. This was believed done to allow these individuals to cover the scenes of the entry processing of the North Korean delegates and other entourage members.

The North Korean reporters are wearing dark blue or gray suits, and are carrying brown or dark-colored bags on their shoulders. The bags were all of the same shape. Each of them was also carrying Japanese-made cameras.

When they received entry processing, the North Korean reporters asked the persons concerned of our side to permit their bus to follow the cars carrying the North Korean Red Cross delegates.

After receiving entry processing, members of the North Korean side walked to the front of the pavilion of our side. The senior delegate of the North Korean side shook hands with our senior delegate, Yi Yong-tok, who had been waiting for him. When our senior delegate said, "We welcome you," the North Korean senior delegate said, "I am glad to meet you."

Some 150 reporters--from North and South Korea, and foreign reporters--gathered at Panmunjom this morning to cover the scene of the North Korean delegation's arrival there.

Among the North Korean reporters, there are many reporters who covered the past North-South talks, including the recent North-South economic talks. One of the North Korean reporters asked our senior member about whether they will be able to visit the houses of those South Korean people who had received relief goods from North Korea. Thus, he revealed the hidden attitude of the North Korean side toward the Seoul Red Cross talks.

In a welcome speech at the House of Peace at Panmunjom, the senior delegate of our side urged the North Korean side to show a mature attitude toward our nation and the people of the world who love peace and freedom by making the Seoul Red Cross talks practical ones to discuss the urgent desire of the nation.

In an arrival statement, the senior delegate of the North Korean Red Cross delegation expressed thanks to the ROK Red Cross Society for its warm welcome and then said: It is very good to have talks at this time in Seoul. This is thanks to the reopening of the door of dialogue caused by the delivery of compatriotic relief goods from the North.

## Delegates Arrive in Seoul

SK270518 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Members of the North Korean Red Cross delegation arrived in Seoul today to attend the eighth full-fledged Red Cross talks in Seoul. Station reporter Yun Tok-su reports from the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel:

[Begin Yun recording] Eighty-four members of the North Korean side's delegation, headed by senior delegate Yi Chong-yol, arrived at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel at 1135 this morning. Escorted by police on motorcycles, the cars carrying members of the North Korean delegation, displaying a white flag on the right side and a Red Cross flag on the left side, arrived at the gate of the hotel together with other buses and cars carrying North Korean reporters. The senior delegate of our side, Yi Yong-tok, who is vice president of the ROK Red Cross Society, and the senior delegate of the North Korean side, Yi Chong-yol, who is vice chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Society, alighted from the same car. They were met by Cho Chol-hwa, secretary general of the ROK Red Cross Society, and the general manager of the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel.

At the site, the general manager of the hotel welcomed the North Korean delegation by saying: We warmly welcome you. Then, the general manager guided members of the North Korean delegation, including North Korean reporters and entourage members, to hotel rooms.

After lunch at the hotel, members of the North Korean delegation are to call on Yu Chang-sun, president of the ROK Red Cross Society, and take a sight-seeing tour of the Chamsil sports complex, where the Olympic Games will be held in 1988, the Yoido Plaza, and other places in Seoul. They are also to attend a banquet hosted by the president of the ROK Red Cross Society and to see cultural films this evening. However, the North Korean delegation has asked our side for sufficient free time in order to discuss agenda items for the talks among themselves. For this reason, their afternoon schedule has been reported as uncertain.

The eighth full-fledged Red Cross talks will be held on 28 and 29 May, on two occasions. The major agenda items at the Seoul talks include five items, including the problem of confirming the fate and the addresses of separated families living in the North and the South, the problem of realizing their free visits and unions, and problem of exchanging letters among them. [end recording]

Senior DPRK Delegate 'Optimistic'

SK270650 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 27 May 85

[Excerpts] Members of the North Korean delegation are now resting at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel after having lunch. Upon arrival at the hotel, 14 delegates and advisers of the North Korean group met their counterparts from our side at a lounge in the hotel and exchanged conversation for 25 minutes, over tea. At the meeting, they exchanged greetings.

At the meeting, Yi Chong-yol, senior delegate of the North Korean side, said that he is optimistic regarding the outcome of the eighth Red Cross talks, that the North Korean people also have expectations concerning the Seoul talks, and that they had asked him to convey their warm greetings to the South Korean people.

Deputy senior delegate So Song-chol said that the North Korean side will advance detailed and practical proposals within the scope of the five-point agenda items which have already been agreed upon by the two sides.

North Korean reporters asked our senior delegate Yi Yong-tok if they could confirm the completed delivery of North Korean relief goods to South Korean flood victims while they are in Seoul. Thus, they expressed deep concern about the relief goods which were delivered from North Korea last year.

Members of the North Korean delegation ate a buffet-type lunch at the hotel at 1220.

CSO: 4107/178



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON RED CROSS TALKS

Daily Notes Progress

SK310125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Hometown Visiting Groups"]

[Text] During the past weeks, the nation and for that matter the international community have witnessed the resumption of inter-Korean talks in two channels. One on economic affairs and the other related to the reunion of family members and relatives separated in the south and north for about four decades now.

As compared with the second session of the economic talks which after all were in the initial stage, the just-concluded eighth round of Red Cross talks on the family reunion made substantial progress, though precariousness undeniably prevails about its future.

The Seoul session of South-North Red Cross conference produced an eleventh-hour accord to exchange a large-scale "hometown visiting group" accompanied by a folk art troupe with each other on or around 15 August, when the Koreans in both parts of the divided country will be commemorating the 40th anniversary of their liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

The preliminary agreement, worked out through closed-door contacts only hours before the North Korean delegation's departure yesterday morning and subject to another working-level meeting slated for 15 July at Panmunjom, was essentially a compromise combining pertinent proposals made by the two sides at an earlier full-dress meeting.

The accord has thus surfaced as the main tangible highlight of the Seoul talks, which otherwise might have ended with the presentation by both Red Cross delegations of their respective views, though their proposals indicated some common grounds pertaining to the means and approaches of tackling the family reunion project.

If the proposed exchange of hometown visiting groups is realized, it would surely provide a major breakthrough or momentum in lessening tension over the Korean Peninsula and settling inter-Korean problems, let alone facilitating the reunion of dispersed families estimated at about 10 million people.

In this respect, both the South and North Korean Government authorities are bound to render their full support and facilities to materializing the preliminary accord and furthermore expanding the scope of exchanges or mutual visits on a continued basis.

At the same time, we must be sober enough to fathom the enormous obstacles and technicalities involved in realizing the initial agreement in light of the stark reality overshadowing the divided country for too long. The accord, however encouraging, was made at a meeting which was resumed no less than 12 years of interruption.

One essential point is that the proposed exchange of visiting groups and other humanitarian programs under the Red Cross auspices should be left free from political influences, an acute concern deriving from the sorry experiences emanating from many of the past Red Cross and other nonpolitical inter-Korean talks, which were stalled by North Korea's political ploys.

#### Experts Analyze North Aim

SK310156 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 85 p 4

[Article by Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] A new epoch in inter-Korea relations may be ushered in if South and North Korea implement an agreement to exchange hometown visits and folk art troupes, a South Korea National Red Cross [KNRC] official said yesterday.

Although the remarks may sound somewhat hyperbolic and premature, it was indeed a dramatic event for South and North Korean Red Cross societies to reach such an accord.

It was the first concrete agreement made by the two Red Cross societies to relieve the pain of 10 million family members, dispersed by the national division, since they began their full-dress talks 29 August 1972.

The agreement was a compromise between the South Korean proposal to exchange hometown visiting groups and the North Korean offer to exchange folk art troupes to commemorate national liberation from the Japanese colonial rule in 1945.

Prospects for the Red Cross talks did not look good when North Korea proposed to initiate "free travel" of separated families before ascertaining the whereabouts and fate of their missing relatives.

On the other hand, South Korea wanted to discuss first the project of searching for dispersed families in accordance with the previously agreed-upon five-point agenda. The agenda included tracing separated families, ways to facilitate free visits, the free exchange of letters and reunion of such families.

The Red Cross talks appeared in a deadlock before the South Korean side showed a flexible attitude. It said it would consider the North Korean proposal for unrestricted travel, if the North Korean side promised not to take issue with

South Korea's domestic legal matters and social systems again as it did in the past.

The discussions on the five-point agenda made little progress, and the question will be taken up again in a Pyongyang meeting, scheduled for 27 August.

An unexpected breakthrough came at the closed-door working-level meeting about the South Korean proposal for hometown visits and the North Korean proposal for the exchange of folk art troupes.

The KNRC agreed to incorporate the art troupes in the groups of families visiting hometowns, although it did not believe it is a relevant Red Cross project to exchange artists.

Officials said Red Cross should pursue humanitarian work instead of cultural projects, which they said could be handled by cultural organizations.

The KNRC was apparently eager to produce some concrete results from the Seoul conference in view of the 40th anniversary of the national liberation this year.

The KNRC delegation made concessions by telling the North Korean side that it was willing to discuss the five-point agenda in a package, as the northerners requested, and by agreeing on the exchange of split families and folk artists simultaneously.

Experts in North Korean affairs, meanwhile, cautioned against excessive hopes for the realization of the exchange visits of separated families and folk artists.

Recalling that North Korea suspended all inter-Korean talks in the wake of a Soviet citizen's defection to South Korea last November, the experts said there is always the possibility that such an incident could abort the exchange program.

They said North Koreans are more interested in political propaganda than humanitarian projects, adding that they are more concerned about a conference of South and North Korean parliamentarians than the current economic and Red Cross talks.

The South Korean National Assembly has yet to reply to the North Korean proposal last month for a conference of South and North Korean lawmakers.

North Korea may continue to attend economic and Red Cross talks with the South possibly in the hope that South Korea will respond positively to the proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks, they said.

North Korean delegates, while in Seoul, held press conferences and boycotted scheduled visits against the wish of their hosts, which they should have respected, the experts said.

North Korea, they said, began to show a more flexible attitude than before toward South Korea after it enacted a joint ventures law in September last year.

The experts held that it serves the purpose of North Korea, which tries to import Western technology and capital under the law, to appear friendly to the South instead of showing hostility.

International Red Cross Message

SK300952 Seoul YONHAP in English 0930 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Paris, 30 May (YONHAP)--The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) said today it wants to see fruitful results come from the inter-Korean Red Cross talks which was held in Seoul on 28-29 May.

The Asian Desk of the Geneva-based organization sent a message today to Paris bureau of YONHAP NEWS AGENCY as follows:

"The ICRC is following very closely the talks which began on 28 May between the two Red Cross Societies in the interest of Korean families separated by the Korean war and hopes that fruitful dialogue will lead to a breakthrough."

CSO: 4100/539

DPRK CALLS FOR UNDERSTANDING IN RED CROSS TALKS

SK271132 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0848 GMT 27 May 85

[Unattributed talk: "The Humanitarian Issues of the Red Cross Should Be Solved To Meet the People's Expectations"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our position toward the talks between Red Cross organizations of the North and the South is clear. We want to eliminate at an early date the sufferings of the people caused by division by realizing the talks with sincerity and to open the road for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland by taking such talks as a stepstone.

Following the second round of the North-South economic talks on 17 March, the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks will be held on 28 May in Seoul. Directing great attention to the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks, held again for the first time in 12 years, our people and the world's people hope for a successful resolution of the questions brought up for discussion.

As is already known, prompted by realization of our relief measures for the South Korean flood victims last autumn, the atmosphere of contact and dialogue has been created between the North and the South. The North-South economic talks were finally provided again. Following this, talks between the Red Cross organizations were also to be realized.

In the preliminary contacts made between the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South on 20 November last year, the delegates of both sides reached a basic agreement on the issues discussed and agreed to hold the eighth round of the full-dress talks in Seoul.

The resumption of the full-dress Red Cross talks is the development of an affirmative situation with great significance in realizing the reunion of separated families and relatives, in recovering severed national ties, and in achieving the nation's harmony and unity. This gave hope to all the Korean people and the world's progressive people that the talks would be an important occasion for easing the tensions created on the Korean peninsula and improving North-South relations.

Proceeding from the aspiration for peace and peaceful reunification, we proposed that we strive to bring about good results in the dialogue which we began already and that the dialogue between the North and the South be developed into higher-level political talks. Under these circumstances, all fellow countrymen and the world's peaceloving people are watching the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks with great interest and expectations. We have made all sincere efforts for success in the talks.

However, because of the unprecedentedly large-scale "Team Spirit-85" war exercise rackets staged in South Korea against us, the partner in dialogue, the dialogue was brought to rupture. Thus, the North-South Red Cross talks which were to be held after a long time were not held at the agreed time. However, the eighth round of the full-dress talks is being realized a half year after the preliminary contacts were made through our side's sincere efforts.

The issue of eliminating the sufferings of the families and relatives separated in the North and the South caused by the nation's artificial division has been raised as a question awaiting an urgent solution ever since the North-South Red Cross talks were held in the early 1970's. The elimination of the sufferings of the separated families and relatives is not only an issue related to the humanitarianism of the Red Cross, but also an event of national interest to connect the severed national ties and to attain harmony, unity, and the cause of reunification.

Therefore, successful progress in the discussion of the humanitarian issues will contribute to eliminating the sufferings of fellow countrymen caused by division and to providing a road of national unity and reunification by taking such progress as a stepstone.

Today, all the Korean people earnestly hope that the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South will smoothly carry out their lofty national and humanitarian missions assigned by the nation by successfully discussing and resolving the questions brought up for discussion in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and unity.

If we promote national harmony and trust between the North and the South by successfully pushing ahead with the North-South Red Cross talks and economic talks, if the North-South parliamentary talks--our epochal proposal for the nation's peace and for opening a new stage for national reunification--are achieved, and if the dialogue and negotiations between the two sides develop in accordance with the people's expectations, a bright prospect will open before the road of reunification, a supreme national desire.

CSO: 4110/166

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA TAKES ECONOMIC DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVES

Kong Chin-tae Calls for Malta Support

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Apr 85 pp 36-37

[Text] Maltese Prime Minister Bonnici and President Barbara received North Korea's State Administrative Council Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae, who paid a visit to that country beginning on 25 January, and exchanged opinions on improving bilateral economic relations and on policies toward South and North Korea. On that occasion Prime Minister Bonnici emphasized that further development of friendly and cooperative relations with North Korea conforms to the philosophy of the nonaligned movement, expressed satisfaction for the "sincere assistance" provided to Malta by Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, and said that he would continue to provide positive support and encouragement for North Korea's struggle in the future. President Barbara stated that there will be expansion of further strengthening and development of bilateral relations in all areas in the future, and stressed that Malta maintains no relations whatsoever with the ROK and recognizes only North Korea.

Diplomatic relations were established between North Korea and Malta in December 1971 following the advent of the Labor Party government in Malta in June of that year, and relations between the two countries have since been solidified on the foundation of enhanced bilateral relations including the conclusion of an agreement on scientific, technical and trade cooperation in October 1973, an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in January 1975, an agreement on aviation and transportation in May 1979, and concurrence on the text of an agreement on cultural cooperation and economic and technical assistance in August 1984. From the North Korean side, Foreign Minister Ho Tam visited Malta in February 1975, Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae visited in March 1979, Supreme People's Assembly Chairman Hwang Chang-yop in March 1983, and Minister of Labor Administration Yun So in April 1984. From the Maltese side, Prime Minister Mintov visited North Korea on a number of occasions, and there were frequent exchanges of visits by high-level officials of both sides during that period. North Korea has provided assistance to Malta in the form of building a tool factory and technology for tractors, urea fertilizer and farm land projects, and Malta responded by supporting North Korea's call for a "tripartite conference" and by maintaining close bilateral relations, including the establishment of a resident mission in Pyongyang in May 1984.

Of note in the comments made by Maltese government leaders in the current meeting with Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae was the emphasis on "developing existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two sides" and the expression of a position of "positive support for North Korea's struggle," which served to reconfirm the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with North Korea by the new regime in Malta following the 24 December 1984 resignation of Prime Minister Mintov, who had adhered to a strictly one-sided pro-North Korea policy.

In looking at all this, it appears that North Korea will in the future intensify its maneuvering to use Malta as a pro-North Korean foothold in West Europe based on expansion of cooperation in such areas as the joint construction of a refractory brick factory in Malta, which both sides agreed upon in August 1984, and exchanges of agricultural specialists and athletes.

#### Kim Pok-sin Asks GDR for Tech Cooperation

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Apr 85 pp 39-40

[Text] KCNA on 2 February reported that a North Korean light industry delegation headed by Vice Premier and Light Industry Committee Chairman Kim Pok-sin visited East Germany during the period 21-29 January, and then returned home after meeting with First Vice Premier Bruno Krollikowski on the 24th, talking with Vice Premier Hans Reifeldt on the 28th, and touring light industrial factories and enterprises, a light industrial research center and an art exhibition.

Looking at the results of cooperation between North Korea and East Germany in the light industry sector, there has been an expansion of bilateral scientific and technical interchange, focusing on the "Economic, Scientific and Technical Consultative Committee" established between North Korea and East Germany in July 1970, as part of which has been achieved the most active material and technological cooperation in the light industry sector of all the communist nations in East Europe.

After Kim Il-song emphasized the need for a revolution in light industry in his 1984 new year address, North Korea has expanded the establishment of consumer goods shops in all factories and enterprises, and has at the same time has enlarged the production base through such measures as organizing "household work teams" and "subteams" oriented toward production of miscellaneous goods. In addition, a variety of initiatives have been taken to increase production of light industrial goods, improve their quality and diversify their product lines, including the holding of "light industrial goods exhibitions," "consumer goods exhibitions" at all factories and enterprises, and "meetings of local industry activists" and "regional meetings to share the experiences of household work team members" at the city and provincial level. Furthermore, a positive effort to attract foreign light industry technical cooperation is underway, with Vice Premier Kye Ung-tae paying a 15-day visit to the PRC from 31 July to 14 August 1984, and Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin visiting the Soviet Union on 12-20 December 1984.



However, with more than 50 percent of the production of light industrial goods being performed in local industry factories, and with the majority of local industry factories being poorly equipped and employing premodern handicraft production methods, the fact is that there is little hope for upgrading production and technology. In addition, given the inability to acquire foreign advanced equipment and integrated large-scale plants it is difficult to expand new facilities, and for that reason the situation is one in which there is no way out of chronic shortages of such light industrial products as textiles, shoes, foodstuffs, fruit concentrates, soft drinks and so on.

No details have been revealed concerning what was discussed during the East German visit of this light industry delegation, but it appears likely that a request was made for equipment and technical cooperation in pursuing the "light industry revolution" in accordance with terms of the bilateral "economic, scientific and technical agreement through 1990" that was signed when Kim Il-song visited East Germany last year, and that there was intensive discussion of issues of cooperation related to the fact that there has been little success in acquiring material and technical assistance, or joint venture factories, in the areas of food processing and shoe manufacturing following the promulgation of the "Joint Venture Law" in September 1984.

9062

CSO: 4107/149

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY NOTES MOVES OF PYONGYANG-MOSCOW COALITION

SK270804 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Dark Cloud From Moscow and Pyongyang: North Korea's Move and the Proposal for an All-Asia Security Conference"]

[Text] The moves by the persons in authority in North Korea have become very active. According to news reports, Kim Il-song, with his Prime Minister Kang Song-san, Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam trailing behind him, visited the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and made a speech there on 22 May.

What he said in his speech is not known, but his visit to the Soviet Embassy is exceptional.

Participation in a reception arranged by the Soviet Embassy to mark the first anniversary to the Soviet Union and to other member states of the Warsaw Pact has been cited as one of the reasons for Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Embassy. Nevertheless, it seems to be a weak reason.

Prior to this, following the emergence of the new Soviet strongman [as heard] Gorbachev as the party general secretary last March, Kim Il-song sent some 20 delegations, including teams led by Vice President Pak Song-chol, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, and Chief of the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces O Kuk-yol, to Moscow.

Also, some 10 Soviet delegations, including one led by a cadre in charge of the International Department of the CPSU, reportedly visited Pyongyang. It was also reported that CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang abruptly arrived in a city near the Amnok River and had talks with Kim Il-song. And a few days ago, a Japanese Socialist Party delegation headed by Secretary General Tanabe met with persons in authority in North Korea.

At first sight, a series of brisk contacts between high-ranking personages from the Soviet Union, Communist China, and Japan and persons in authority in North Korea appears to have no interconnections. However, when North Korea's broadcasts directed to the North are closely monitored, the North Korean authorities leave us with the impression that they are engaged in unusual schemes and are mounting a disguised peace offensive in a bid to

cloak such schemes. Their moves resemble those seen on the eve of the Korean war.

Before the outbreak of the Korean war, Kim Il-song made a secret visit to Moscow and proposed an exchange of Mr Cho Man-sik, one of the national leaders at that time, who was detained in the North, for the extradition of such big shot spies as Yi Chu-ha and Kim Sam-yong, arrested by the South while conducting espionage activities, while attempting contacts with a Korean observer group to the United Nations.

Kim Il-song had already been instructed by Stalin to launch a southward invasion and the Korean observer group to the United Nations, which had gone to (?Yohyon) located on the 38th parallel as demanded by the North Korean side, came back with a letter of appeal for national reunification which was thrust into its hands by North Korea, instead of having dialogue with it.

At home and abroad, the persons in authority in North Korea have been calling for the realization of the so-called proposal for tripartite talks, a proposal aimed at direct talks with the United States, and the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks. At the same time, they have already moved and deployed troops and the firepower of their entire army in areas close to the frontline. All such moves by North Korea remind us of its perfection of combat-readiness and its simultaneous mounting of a disguised peace offensive on the eve of the Korean war.

Qiao Shi, head of the Organization Department at the CPC, reportedly explained that the meeting between Kim Il-song and Communist China's Hu Yaobang, who is known as a man who does not want an outbreak of war in the Far East region, was part of an effort to increase dialogue between Communist China and North Korea. The fact that the two countries need increased dialogue between them indicates that a situation that requires dialogue has cropped up between the two countries.

As indicated by the fact that Kim Il-song needed positive support from the Soviet Union shortly before he provoked the Korean war and the Ulchin-Samchok incident, Kim Il-song may need to have dialogue with the Soviet Union in order to make trouble rather than dialogue with Communist China which does not want such troubles.

Kim Il-song's exceptional visit to the Soviet Embassy and his positive edging closer toward the Soviet Union explains such a situation.

Timed to coincide with such moves by North Korea, on 22 May Gorbachev proposed anew a conference for Asia's collective security, the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine put forth in 1969, when he met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. This proposal, modeled on the Helsinki Conference for East-West security, is nothing but an Asian version of the Warsaw Pact which subjects the sovereignty of each individual member state of the pact to restrictions on the grounds that it serves the interests of the socialist community.

Kim Il-song seems to aid and abet this notion. We think it is time for us to stand guard against the dark clouds coming from Moscow via Pyongyang.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH'S 'INCREASED TILT' TOWARD USSR VIEWED

SK260555 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "N. K. Leaning Toward Soviets"]

[Text] A main feature of recent international political developments has been Pyongyang's increased tilt toward Moscow while it takes pains not to offend its Chinese ally.

North Korea's precarious walk on the diplomatic tightrope has aptly been termed a policy of zigzagging between the Soviet Union and Communist China. It plays one off against the other while befriendng both, for North Korea cannot afford to become estranged from either.

The addition of Japan to Pyongyang's field of diplomatic operations, as seen in the marked increase of "unofficial" contacts and exchanges in recent months, indicates the vast energy Kim Il-song is bringing to bear on his multipronged foreign policy to win more sympathizers in the West and the Third World.

The Soviet Union is more determined to keep North Korea in its orbit than ever before. Moscow's growing interest results partly from its efforts to deter the dominance of Beijing and partly from a shift in emphasis to its eastern flank in its global strategic scheme.

One year after Kim Il-song's visit to Moscow, North Korean economic and military missions visited the Soviet capital and a squadron of MIG23 planes was reportedly sent to Pyongyang in May. Kim made an unusual appearance at a Soviet Embassy reception and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko is rumored to be planning a visit to North Korea soon.

The rapid development of the Moscow-Pyongyang rapport may be better understood in the context of a recent proposal by new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for an all-Asian security conference. The Kremlin seeks to take the initiative in forming such a seemingly neutral regional forum through which it hopes to subdue the influence of China and weaken the position of the United States and its allies in the area.

In line with this diplomatic offensive by Moscow, the North Korean Communists are also stepping up their peace offensive by displaying a positive response to our proposals for an inter-Korea dialogue. Informed world opinion should not be deluded by these maneuvers. We must be well prepared to handle any situation that may develop as a result of the desperate yet thoroughly calculated actions of Pyongyang and its patrons.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CITES DAILY URGING SOUTH'S CHANGED STANCE ON TALKS

SK270425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 May (KCNA)--If the South Korean side wants to develop the national economy in the interest of the nation through north-south economic cooperation, it should put a period to its anachronistic policy of confrontation and take a radically changed attitude toward north-south talks for a practical cooperation.

This is declared by NODONG SINMUN Monday in a signed commentary on the fact that the South Korean side vilified the DPRK's important proposal for instituting a north-south joint committee for economic cooperation made at the second round of economic talks on the spot of the talks, branding it as a "political propaganda" and "strategy of united front."

It says: The continued slanders on the threshold of the 8th round of north-south Red Cross talks cannot be construed otherwise than a deliberate scheme to lay hurdles in the way of the talks.

The South Korean side's position is not one for solving matters through negotiation. It cannot but be considered to be an intention to freeze the division as a fait accompli by wasting time at dialogue with the north after holding it reluctantly and maintaining the status quo.

With nothing can it justify its stand of seeking confrontation while remaining indifferent to the sufferings of the nation caused by the continued division of the country.

CSO: 4100/536

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INTERPARLIAMENTARY TALKS SUPPORTED

Foreign Ministers Support Proposal

SK290355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--A mass meeting supporting the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks was held in New Delhi on 14 May under the cosponsorship of the All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Hung on the background of the platform of the meeting were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of Indian President Giani Zail Singh.

The speakers at the meeting said that the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks shows the unshakable stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve detente and peace even before the holding of tripartite talks.

They were unanimous in stressing that the South Korean authorities would face worldwide denunciation and rejection as a foe of peace, if they refused to accept the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

The resolution adopted at the meeting demanded the South Korean authorities to show an immediate response to the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

The meeting adopted a letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A similar meeting was held in Helsinki on 17 May.

A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Timo Ravela, chairman of the Finland-Korea Association, speaking at the meeting, called upon the attendants to wage an active struggle for the realization of the proposal of north-south parliamentary talks.

The statement adopted at the meeting expresses full support to the peaceful and opportune proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for north-south parliamentary talks.

The Malta-Korea Friendship Association held a meeting on 7 May for support of the proposal and made public a statement.

The statement appeals to the world peace-loving people to express support to the cause of Korea's reunification and put pressure upon the United States to respond to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

#### Solidarity With South Struggle

SK291036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--The All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in their joint statement issued on 18 May said that the heroic Kwangju popular uprising imbued the South Korean people of all strata with new confidence, courage and hope in their struggle for democracy and justice.

The statement further said: The All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification appeal to all the Democratic Forces of India to express firm support to the struggle of the South Korean people against the fascist and imperialist, colonial rule.

For an independent and peaceful solution of the Korean question, we demand that U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their lethal weapons.

A report and speeches were made at a commemorative meeting held on 18 May under the sponsorship of the Sokoniko district committee of the National Youth Union of Mali.

The reporter and speakers voiced support to the struggle of the Korean people and the north-south parliamentary talks proposal for national reunification and stressed that the United States and South Korean authorities must actively accede to the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peace in Korea and her reunification.

A letter to the patriotic students of South Korea which was adopted at the meeting expressed the determination to further strengthen the solidarity movement till the South Korean students win victory in their struggle.

A meeting commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising was held on 17 May in Burundi under the sponsorship of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Athens Middle School in Bujumbra.

#### Foreign Public Circle Support

SK301015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--Foreign public circles keep expressing support and solidarity for the DPRK proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

The Norway-Korea Friendship Society sent a letter to various political parties and public organisations of Norway calling upon them to support this proposal.

In response to it, the Young Communist League of Norway, the Harstad Regional Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party, the International Cultural Relations Association of Norway, the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea and various political parties and public organisations of Norway on 13 May made public a joint statement.

The statement supported this proposal and demanded the South Korean National Assembly to accede to it.

Ramadhan Nyamka, member of the Central Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chairman of the Dar-es-Salaam Regional Party Committee, in his press statement issued on 18 May said: There is no reason or excuse for anyone desirous of the peaceful reunification of Korea to refuse or reject the just proposal. The South Korean side must respond to the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

Recently the Kotobabi Students Union of Ghana and the annual meeting of the Malmo branch of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association published statements and Rahamia Sylvain, mayor of Godomey, Atlantique Province, Benin, issued a press statement in support of this proposal.

#### SADR Support

SK300440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam received a solidarity message from Hakhim Ibrahim, foreign minister of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, supporting the proposal for holding north-south parliamentary talks put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message says: The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic felt deep sympathy for the letter dated 9 April 1985, sent by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to the South Korean National Assembly after discussing the question of taking a practical measure for promoting national reconciliation and trust between north and south and easing the tension in the country.

This new wise measure, it stresses, is a clear demonstration of the great devotion of the Korean people for the country's reunification and the complete independence of the Korean nation.

The Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic takes this opportunity of reaffirming its firm solidarity with your country.



## Saint Lucia Support

SK300453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a letter of solidarity from W. St. Clair Daniel, speaker of the House of Assembly of Saint Lucia.

The letter dated 7 May says: The proposal for north-south parliamentary talks fully reflects the desire and aspirations of the entire Korean people to accelerate national reunification.

If politicians of north and south sit at one table and solve such important questions as the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression and the improvement of the north-south relations, this will spread a bright prospect for an early realisation of the peaceful reunification of your country.

Considering that the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks is an affirmative one for promoting peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, I express support to and solidarity with your people in the struggle for national reunification.

The solidarity letter wishes President Kim Il-song a long life in good health.

CSO: 4100/536

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SWEDISH COMMUNISTS SOLIDARITY TO KIM IL-SONG

SK291033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message of solidarity from Lars Werner, president of the left party-communists of Sweden.

The message dated 14 May says: The left party-communists of Sweden expresses thanks to you for the information about the recent proposal for north-south parliamentary talks put forward by the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The national interests of the Korean people have been violated for dozens of years by the United States which is trying to keep and strengthen South Korea as a base for aggression.

President Carter's commitment to U.S. troops pullout was not honored.

The reasonable proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks has not yet been responded with a deserved answer.

Only if South Korea showed an affirmative response to the new initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it would pave the way for reconciliation, reunification and peace.

A joint declaration of non-aggression between north and south would, above all, facilitate the relaxation of tensions and multi-faceted cooperation between north and south, which would be beneficial to the Korean nation.

The left party-communists expresses support to the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to put a period to the 40 year long division and confrontation and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4100/536

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

'WAR EXERCISE' IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on 22 May held a provocative war exercise called "demonstration battle for defense of city" at a unit of the puppet army, according to a radio report from Seoul. That day the puppets incited a war fever, crying for increasing "the capacity for discharging combat duty in big city" to counter someone's "surprise attack." This is an instance showing that the South Korean military hooligans are frantically stepping up reckless war preparations for invading the North under the name of "defense." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 24 May 85 SK]

RED CROSS DELEGATION--Panmunjom, 30 May (KCNA)--The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had attended the 8th round of north-south Red Cross talks returned to our portion of Panmunjom on 30 May. Head of the delegation Yi Chong-yul and delegates, advisory committee members, suite members and reporters returned. Advisory committee member of the delegation Pak Jae Ro, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, also returned. South Korean Red Cross officials saw off the delegation of our side at Panmunjom. The delegation was met there by leading officials of the Kaesong Municipal Party and power organs and officials concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 30 May 85]

INTER-KOREAN SPORTS MEETING--Lausanne, Switzerland, 30 May (OANA-YONHAP)--Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, said here Wednesday that he would be willing to arrange an inter-Korean sports meeting in Lausanne in September or October. In a press conference, Samaranch said he has proposed to both Seoul and Pyongyang the idea of holding a sports conference between South and North Korea. The IOC leader said he has contacted South Korean officials about the idea and will discuss it with North Korean officials during the 90th plenary session of the IOC, scheduled for June 4-6 in East Berlin. South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho confirmed the IOC proposal for the inter-Korean sports talks. Yi, who was on hand for the press conference in Lausanne, said that Samaranch made the official proposal last February in a letter to the (South) Korean Olympic Committee (KOC). He said that the KOC sent a positive response to the IOC president. The North Korean side, in its reply proposed that the issue be discussed in the IOC general conference next month in East Berlin. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1025 GMT 30 May 85]

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MORE ON USIS OCCUPATION INCIDENT

TONG-A ILBO Editorial

SK261332 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Democratization Based on Democratic Methods: The Violence of Occupying the American Cultural Center Cannot Be Justified"]

[Text] Simply put, it is a shocking event. Aside from arguing about whether the motives and objective of their acts are justified or not, the occupation of the American Cultural Center by some students is an intolerable act. Violence cannot be helpful for the promotion of democracy, it only serves as an obstacle to it.

Also, if democracy were promoted in an undemocratic way, nothing could be more paradoxical.

Democracy requires that it be promoted in as justified a process and method as its justified consequences. Attempting to solve things by resorting to violence by students who claim that they are against things undemocratic runs the risk of self-contradiction.

Also, their choice of the American Cultural Center as the object of their struggle cannot necessarily be viewed as appropriate. If for no other reason than that we should take into account the practical importance of the friendly relations between Korea and the United States, the American Cultural Center is an area placed under the jurisdiction of extraterritorial rights that we must respect. Another aspect of the students' act we cannot understand is why they lack a firm determination to solve our problems on our own.

Even if they have some matters for which they have to appeal to the U.S. side for the solutions, why could not they bring themselves to the procedure of asking for an interview in a dignified manner? What is more, the National Assembly is now raising the same questions about the Kwangju incident as they did. Equally regrettable is that they are not mature enough, as democratic citizens, to wait for the outcome of the discussion at the National Assembly.

Today, politics conducted within the framework of political institutions, so to speak, is being stressed. Of course, it is hard to find the boundary

where the politics conducted within the framework of political institutions ends and the politics conducted outside the framework of political constitution begins. However, if we are to recognize the fact that all the tragedies in the history of constitutional politics have all been generated by the politics conducted outside the framework of political institutions, we need an effort to bring all political activities into the political institutions and patiently watch the course of developments. It is not too late to raise voices from outside when the politics conducted within the framework of political institutions are viewed as having disappointed the people.

In all aspects, being impatient cannot be a part of the virtues of democratic citizens. Neither the act of jumping to a rash conclusion nor the act of resorting to violence can be tolerated. All of these are not the ways in which to have democratic politics take their roots. Rather, they will result in wrecking democratic politics.

It is quite desirable for politicians--all of them--to examine themselves profoundly. Denunciation of the violence alone will fail to prevent the recurrence of such an event. To be sure, our country needs a surgical operation on such events rather than a mere excision of the affected part. In order to have such a surgical operation on our society, the politicians will have to look deeply into the cause that generated such an unhappy and shocking event.

Was there anything wrong with the direction and speed with which the so-called democratization was being conducted? Also, was there anything wrong in the charting of such a target? Were the politicians thorough enough in grasping the public sentiment?

All such questions need to be examined. Only through such painful self-examination and effort to rechart the course can the recurrence of such unhappy events be prevented.

We repeat once again that the cause of such an unhappy event should be examined more thoroughly. And then, the causes should be treated in a way that they will never again rear up their heads.

In a quite different way, it is desirable to minimize the lingering after-effects of such a shocking event from spreading. Such an effort is essential for the friendly relations between Korea and the United States and for the development of domestic politics. Understanding and generosity about such an event on the part of the United States is essential to limit its aftereffect. Needless to say, those who are engaged in politics conducted within the framework of political institutions should make efforts to this end.

## Students Answer Reporters' Questions

SK250517 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 May 85 p 5

[Text] Around 2120 on 24 May, Ham Un-kyong, representative of the students staging a sit-in at the American Cultural Center, made conversation with some 100 domestic and foreign reporters through a window of the Cultural Center building. The following is the content of the conversation:

Question: When are you going to stop your sit-in?

Answer: We will decide on this after negotiations with the American Embassy side on the morning of 25 May. This will be decided after consultation with my fellow students here.

Question: Do you know about the fact that the North-South Red Cross talks are scheduled to be held in Seoul on 27 May?

Answer: We know that the Red Cross talks will be held in Seoul. But we didn't know the date of the talks.

Question: What were the materials on the Kwangju incident that the American Embassy officials showed to you?

Answer: They were a report released by the U.S. Department of State in June 1980.

Question: You said that you are ready to commit suicide with poison if your demands are not met. Do you possess poisonous drugs now?

Answer: I cannot tell. Many students are now completely exhausted, but they are still all right.

Question: What do you think of Mr Walker's letter?

Answer: I think that he wrote it with an aim to break up our sit-in.

Question: We heard that someone had you listen to the Voice of the RPR from North Korea. Is that true?

Answer: Not the Voice of the RPR, but the North Korean puppet radio broadcast. The North Korean puppets are trying to seek their own interest from our action. We had a lengthy discussion on security problems with an American counselor. Security should have its target. Our target is precisely democracy.

Question: Public opinion says that your act is an anti-U.S. act and that it is apt to invite foreign forces' intervention. What do you think about this?

Answer: (He suddenly shows nervousness) We are not anti-American. What we want is to receive an apology from the United States for the crimes committed during the Kwangju incident in order to establish correct South Korea-U.S. relations. How could this be an act of inviting foreign forces' intervention? Do not report distorted public opinion.

Question: Your rejection of the present regime means that you are expecting Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. Is this right?

Answer: I do not want to answer that. We just respect their attitude of working for the country.

Question: If the U.S. side asks the government to mobilize police, what will you do?

Answer: We don't think that Americans with good sense will do such a reckless thing. In fact, we didn't think that our act would be reported widely at home and abroad.

Prior to the interview with this student, reporters had another interview with other students staging the sit-in. The following is the content of the interview:

Question: What is the content of your negotiations with the American Embassy side thus far?

Answer: The atmosphere of our negotiations was very smooth. Our students are now exchanging dialogue with Mr Dunlop from the American Embassy, with Mr Kim Kwang-ho as translator. The content of the dialogue between Mr Dunlop and five students of our side is as follows:

Student: The Kwangju incident was a tragedy. Please explain the truth of the Kwangju incident.

Dunlop: The United States never supported the ROK Government in dealing with the Kwangju incident. The U.S. side knew about the incident 48 hours after it took place.

Student: The U.S. side should admit the fact that the United States approved the movement of the ROK troops into Kwangju.

Dunlop: The U.S. side has no responsibility for the Kwangju incident.

Student: When the martial law troops entered Kwangju city on 22 May the city had already recovered from its disorderly situation. Therefore, it is unreasonable to say that the martial law troops restored peace and order in the city.

Dunlop: No. Order in Kwangju city was restored after the martial law troops entered the city.

Student: It is not right to beat a child simply because he cries. Those who hand over clubs should also be condemned.

Dunlop: After that child has grown up, he can understand the situation at that time.

Student: I will inform reporters of what we have discussed so far.

Dunlop: The United States never urged the ROK Government to take suppressive measures after the Kwangju incident took place. We have no idea how the martial law troops were sent to Kwangju to suppress the incident. Since the martial law troops were well trained troops, we, the U.S. side, thought that they would not use excessive methods to quell the incident.

Question: How is the treatment from the American Cultural Center?

Answer: Both sides are very polite. The U.S. side seems to try to avoid talking about main points. As a result, there has been no progress in our dialogue.

Question: Do you want to have dialogue with government officials?

Answer: We are ready to have dialogue with anyone.

Question: What do you think about citizens' reaction?

Answer: The occupation of the American Cultural Center is in itself a tragic happening. We think that citizens know and understand our purpose well. We are ready to have dialogue and discussion with anyone.

#### U.S. Embassy Initial Sit-in Target

SK250300 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 May 85 p 11

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 May, at a meeting with reporters at the conference room of the General Union of Students of Yonsei University, heads of the general unions of students of five universities in Seoul disclosed that the students' sit-in at the American Cultural Center was planned in advance by chairmen of the committees for measures for the Kwangju incident of Seoul University, Korea University, Yonsei University, and Songgyungwan University.

Pak Son-won, 22, a senior majoring in economics and chairman of the committee for measures for the Kwangju incident of Yonsei University, and Ko Chin-hwan, 22, a senior majoring in sociology and chairman of the committee for measures for the Kwangju incident of Songgyungwan University, who failed to intrude into the American Cultural Center together with their fellow students at this time, attended the conference. At the conference, the two students said: Judging that it is more effective to express students' demands with regard to the Kwangju incident by a sit-in, as students did at the DJP headquarters last year, students planned to designate the American Embassy building and the American Cultural Center in Seoul as the targets of occupation for their sit-in struggle.



Ko Chin-hwan said that this plan was discussed for the first time at the third general meeting of the student bodies of the five universities held on 14 May at Yonsei University and was then finally decided on at meeting of the student bodies held on 18 May at the same university. He said that their decision with regard to designation of the two American installations as the targets of occupation for their sit-in was based on the following reasons: Though they believed that the American Embassy building is the more effective site in order to inform the world of their demands, they found it very difficult to occupy it because of the tight security there. Therefore, they ultimately decided on the American Cultural Center in Seoul because they thought it easy to occupy. The students thought that if they occupied the American Embassy building, this would definitely arouse a misunderstanding involving secret documents in the building.

He said that their failure to occupy the American Embassy building is very regrettable.

#### Government Contacts With U.S. Embassy

SK250423 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Fearing the prolonging of the incident of occupying the American Cultural Center by university students, the government is mapping out multi-sided measures to settle the incident at an early date.

Viewing as grave the fact that, because of the hardline stance of some students, a solution to the incident of the sit-in at the American Cultural Center has not been found, the government made successive contacts with high-ranking officials of the U.S. Embassy in Korea this morning in the wake of contacts yesterday, conveyed its stand toward the incident, and has worked out various ways to achieve settlement.

This morning, Prime Minister No Sin-yong called U.S. Ambassador Walker to his office, exchanged information concerning stands of the governments of the two countries, and stressed the Korean Government's stand toward the early settlement of the incident.

Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok called U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission Cleveland to his office, listened to remarks on the state of progress in the U.S. Embassy, and discussed ways to achieve an early settlement. It has been learned that, at this meeting, he said that prolonging the incident with North-South Red Cross talks near at hand is not desirable and stated our government's position toward the early settlement of the incident.

#### National Assembly Discussions

SK250944 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] With resumption of its meeting this morning, the Information and Cultural Committee at the National Assembly is now questioning the government on the incident of the student occupation of the American Cultural Center in Seoul.

At today's meeting, following last night's late-night meeting, DJP Assemblymen Yi Yong-il and Kim Yong-hyo noted that it is not possible for the students to reach a conclusion on all matters, whereas they can freely discuss the rights and wrongs for the promotion of a free and democratic society.

They questioned the government as to how to fundamentally eradicate the unreasonable elements inherent in the universities.

NKDP Assemblymen Yi Chae-ok and Yi Chol stressed that, judging from the demands of the students across the country which have been made public, there are some pure motives behind the student demands, which is a far cry from the allegation that they are left-leaning.

They questioned the government on what grounds the government concluded that the students occupying the American Cultural Center--who according to news reports by foreign, in particular U.S., organizations, are trying to solve all matters not through violence, but through dialogue--are left-leaning, extremist elements.

After concluding its first session of interpellation, the Information and Culture Committee has adjourned in order to give the Education Ministry time to prepare answers.

In the meantime, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan and NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong met to discuss the issue of opening meetings of Foreign Affairs Committee at the National Assembly in connection with the student occupation of the American Cultural Center. However, they failed to agree on this matter. They are to meet again in the afternoon to narrow their differences.

#### Crackdown on Student Movement

SK250631 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0510 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] On 25 May, the Seoul Metropolitan Police revealed that the National Federation of Students and the Committee To Struggle for the Nation, Democracy, and the Masses--radical organizations in the movement circles--manipulated behind the scenes the incident of occupying the American Cultural Center and sit-in there and led radical demonstrations, including the destruction of police substations, and they decided to investigate the two organizations.

According to their decision, the police began to search for Kim Min-sok, chairman of the National Federation of Students and chairman of the General Association of Seoul National University Students, and So In-hoe, chairman of the Committee To Struggle for the Nation, Democracy, and the Masses and chairman of the General Association of Korea University Students.

Also the police decided to discover the whereabouts of the cadres of the National Federation of Students in 30 universities in Seoul and the cadres of the Committees To Struggle for the Nation, Democracy, and the Masses of each university and to take them in for investigation.

Meanwhile, according to the plan to investigate the National Federation of Students and the Committee To Struggle for the Nation, Democracy, and the Masses, the police began taking students in the movement circles to the police station.

On the afternoon of 24 May, the police took Kang Yon-kun, vice chairman of the General Association of Seoul National University Students, and Yu Ho-chang, chairman of the Kwangju Incident Committee of Seoul National University, to the police station, and are investigating them.

They were arrested in front of Yonsei University on their way to the headquarters of the New Korea Democratic Party with leaflets calling for its support for the students waging the sit-in in the American Cultural Center.

The police also decided to investigate the students who are staging the sit-in in the American Cultural Center after their sit-in is concluded.

It has been learned that the police identified 30 students among the students occupying the American Cultural Center.

#### Students on Reasons for Sit-in

SK250225 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 May 85 p 11

[Text] Seven student representatives of universities in Seoul, members of the National Federation of Students, including Kim Min-sok, a 22-year-old sophomore majoring in sociology at Seoul National University [SNU] and president of student body at the SNU, issued a statement and held a press conference at 1740 on the afternoon of 24 May at the office of the student body at Yonsei University, with individuals from six off-stage organizations, including the CPD and the National Federation of Democratic Youths, and some 20 domestic and foreign reporters in attendance, with regard to the sit-in staged by students from five universities at the occupied American Cultural Center in Seoul.

At the press conference, the student representatives cited the following reasons for the occupation of the American Cultural Center:

The United States plays a significant political role in South Korea; our just demands can easily attract attention from the world; and the American Cultural Center was comparatively easy to enter.

They stressed that the students are not taking an anti-U.S. position and that their goal is to call on the U.S. administration to examine itself with regard to the Kwangju incident.

## Young NKDP Lawmakers' Demands

SK281144 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 May 85 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] In connection with the bill to change the agenda of the plenary session of the National Assembly to be submitted on 28 May by the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] in order to discuss the incident of the student seizure of the American Cultural Center and with the bill for the formation of a special committee to investigate the Kwangju incident, younger NKDP assemblymen hardline measures demanded by the party leadership so that the party can cope with the DJP should the DJP oppose these bills. [as received]

Twenty-one younger assemblymen, including Yu Chun-sang, Kim Chong-kil, An Tong-son, Chang Ki-uk, Sin Ki-ha and Yi Chol, gathered together this morning and strongly called on the party leadership to work out hardline measures to cope with the negation of these bills including:

- A. Convocation of a general meeting of assemblymen the same day, and
- B. Staging a sit-in by all members of the NKDP at the venue of the plenary meeting or leaving the venue.

To this, President Yi Min-u said that "the sit-in is nonsensical and convocation of a general meeting of assemblymen is not necessary because the meeting of the party's executive officials will be held today," thus showing a position of opposition. Meanwhile, Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang also put forth an opinion that "party members should be united in accordance with the command of the party leadership, and staging a sit-in is not right."

However, younger assemblymen are known to be studying measures, including a plan to leave the meeting hall, leaving the party leadership including the corps of presidents, in the hall when their opinions are not accepted in any form by the party leadership, thus attracting the people's attention.

CSO: 4107/179

20 JUNE 1985

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON USIS OCCUPATION INCIDENT

## NKDP Seeks to Inspect Government Operation

SK300134 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 May 85 p 3

[From column "Central Tower"]

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] held an enlarged meeting of its leading officials on the morning of 27 May in order to seek follow-up measures for the sit-ins at the American Cultural Center. At the meeting, discussions were concentrated on changing the schedule of the current National Assembly session, and on the question of exercising authority to inspect government operations.

NKDP Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong told reporters: We will propose the changing of the agenda to interpellate concerning the American Cultural Center incident, even if it would be turned down in voting.

He added that, "During the current session, we will present the bill for the establishment of a special committee to probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident, and will also strongly demand exercising of the authority to inspect government operations."

## SNU Students Hold Memorial on USIS Sit-in

SK300915 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 30 May 85 p 11

[Text] Five hundred Seoul National University [SNU] students began a memorial meeting for Kwangju's fallen democratic patriots and patriot Kim Tae-hun at 1350 on the afternoon of 29 May at the university's Acropolis Plaza. The meeting lasted two hours.

Such student circles as "Hansawi," "Echo," and "The Mask Dance Society" held a performance in memory of those who were sacrificed in the Kwangju incident, and of Mr Kim Tae-hun, who fell to the ground in death while he was staging a demonstration at the SNU library. At the same time, he was a senior in the Economics Department, and 22 years old. This performance was followed by a report meeting on the occupation of and the sit-in at

the American Cultural Center. At this report meeting, the SNU general student body pointed out that this incident would be recorded as the most clear-cut fight in the May struggle, exerting the greatest influence at home and abroad.

#### CPD Discusses Issue of Student 'Occupation'

SK310335 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 30 May 85 p 3

[From the "Political Scene" column]

[Text] Holding a closed joint meeting of the Standing Executive Committee and the Steering Committee on the morning of 29 May, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] discussed measures to take in the wake of the students' sit-in at the American Cultural Center.

At the meeting, which was chaired by cochairmen Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, the participants first read "Date To Appraise the Development for Democratization," an analysis of the student sit-in at the American Cultural Center; and then considered arrests of those students involved in the sit-in; the issue of the National Assembly; and the issue of an exchange between the JSP and the NKDP based on their developments, problems that caused such developments or problems arising afterward, prospects for these developments, and finally measures to be taken regarding these developments, along with copies of the U.S. media coverage of the student sit-in and analysis of these reports carried by U.S. media. Based on such data, the participants began a discussion.

The participants expressed conflicting views on the role of the United States in the Kwangju incident and the meeting closed its discussion after deciding to hold another joint meeting on 5 June to continue the discussion of the agenda items presented at this meeting.

The participants instantly raised 395,000 Won to finance the party's 16-member counsel for the defense of the students involved in the sit-in, which is led by NKDP lawman Pak Chan-chong, and tried to console 14 people, families of those students arrested by the police, who were visiting the CPD office.

#### DJP Succumbs to Opposition Threat of Sit-in

SK310308 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 30 May 85 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] In response to the NKDP side's insistence on holding meetings of those National Assembly committees concerned to deal with the incident of the student sit-in at the American Cultural Center, floor leaders of the three parties held contacts among themselves on 29 May while the house

was in session and easily reached an agreement.

Shortly after the National Assembly session began, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan, NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong, and KNP floor leader Kim Tong-yong, and KNP floor leader Kim Yong-chae came out of the main hall at the initiation of NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong. In the lobby outside the main hall at the National Assembly building, the three floor leaders agreed to hold meetings of the Justice Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Home Affairs Committee on 29 May following the end of the House session as called for by the NKDP side after slightly revising the original plan, such as delaying the meetings for a day and dropping the meeting of the Justice Committee.

The DJP side, which had previously opposed the NKDP side's demands, made a concession when the NKDP side threatened to stage a sit-in at the National Assembly should the ruling party refuse to participate in the meetings. In exchange for such a concession, the DJP persuaded the opposition party to make its own concession regarding issues now being discussed at the house.

Prior to this, the DJP had decided earlier to make a negotiation concession at a joint meeting of the presidium and chairmen of the party concerned held that morning.

CSO: 4107/180

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Policemen's Letters

SK300145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 85 p 8

[Text] Twelve riot policemen assigned to the Songbuk Police Station distributed some 6,000 leaflets to students of Korea and Kukmin universities yesterday morning, in an effort to help communication between collegians and riot policemen.

The leaflets, delivered to students entering their school gates beginning around 8:30 a.m., were written in the style of a letter to collegians who are mostly in the same age group.

The policemen said, "It must be a tragedy that young people should confront each other because of different stances, one for the nation's further democratization, and the other for the maintenance of public order." The policemen also said in the letter that they could never hate college demonstrators even though many fellow riot policemen were injured by stones or Molotov cocktails hurled by collegians in recent protest rallies.

They urged students to devote themselves to studying so that they could concentrate upon their own duty as police.

Students Investigated

SK310145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 May 85 p 8

[Text] About 50 students out of 139, who were led away to police while demonstrating in Chongno near YMCA building Wednesday, are now under investigation as of yesterday.

They are among a group of about 500 students who took to the streets for anti-government demonstrations.

They are from major universities in Seoul.

They distributed papers regarding the Kwangju incident five years ago.



Many of them are learned to be members of the so-called Sammintu, or "struggle committee for nation, democracy, the masses."

Demonstrations were reported sporadically at several campuses in Seoul Wednesday.

#### Cultural Center Occupiers

SK310134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 85 p 8

[Text] Twenty-five of the 73 college students involved in the recent occupation of the USIS building in Seoul turn out to have previously been either sentenced to detention by summary courts or given admonition by police.

According to a report which the Ministry of Home Affairs presented to the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee yesterday, seven of the 25 collegians were on record as being detained because of their involvement in past rallies and demonstrations. The rest, or 18 students, had once been led away by police, but were freed with warnings.

The ministry report said 14 of the 73 protesters were members of the militant student activist group called "Sammin Struggle Committee" for the illegal seizure of the building for 3 days late last week.

CSO: 4100/538

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT OFFICES TO MOVE TO TAEJON

SK300122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong said yesterday the government plans to move five administrations to Taejon on a gradual basis between 1988 and 1990.

The five are the Forestry, Military Manpower, Fisheries, National Railroad and Maritime and Port Administrations.

In testimony before the National Assembly yesterday, No also said the Ministry of Science and Technology will be transferred to the Taedok Research Complex sometime in the future.

The Monoploy Administration will be relocated to Sintanjin near Taejon, said the prime minister.

In response to lawmakers' queries, the prime minister explained that the planned removal is designed to reduce the population of Seoul and to balance the development of the nation's land.

Rep. Yi Yong-ho of the ruling Democratic Justice Party asserted that central government offices should be scattered among provincial regions to promote provincial development.

Yi was one of three lawmakers who took the floor to question the government on economic issues on the fifth day of an eight-day interpellation session.

The two others were Rep. Yi Taek-hui of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and Rep. Yang Chong-kyu, an independent.

Rep. Yi of the DJP insisted that steps be formulated to enable those in rural areas to benefit from the economic growth and development the nation had achieved.

As the government had put a priority on industrialization rather than farming and fishing, the income gap between urban and rural dwellers was growing, he argued.

As part of an effort to help improve the income of the farmers and fishers, the government should reduce the import of farm and marine products, he said.

The DJP lawmaker said the government needed to streamline the present complex marketing channels for foodstuffs to benefit both producers and consumers.

Rep. Yi of the NKDP proposed that a suprapartisan committee be formed in the assembly to pool expertise to cope with the present economic difficulties.

Chief policymaker of the NKDP, Yi also suggested that lawmakers of rival parties and representatives from various walks of life hold regular TV debates on the economic issues facing the nation.

He urged the government to work out "fundamental" measures to prevent "an illegal flow" of foreign currencies to other countries.

Rep. Yi alleged that some privileged and rich people are taking huge amounts of dollars out of the country to the United States.

Rep. Yi claimed that the unlawful outflow of dollars was adding to the seriousness of the nation's foreign debt problems.

The NKDP lawmaker also alleged that a large percentage of bank loans were used as relief funds for insolvent large businesses, making it impossible for small and medium businesses to get bank loans.

He maintained that the government must take drastic action against insolvent businesses.

Rep. Yang alleged that the government had been repeating the same mistakes in its financial and agricultural policy programs.

He demanded that the government present a blueprint for giving the people equal opportunities for ownership.

Yang said that the Sixth-Year Economic and Social Development Plan should be revised to narrow income gaps among various sectors of society.

CSO: 4100/538

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

**CULTURAL CENTER SIT-IN**--The floor leaders of the three major parties agreed yesterday to convene the National Assembly Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs committees at 10 a.m. today to discuss the recent occupation of the USIS building in Seoul by student activists. They, however, failed to agree to hold a session of the assembly Legislative-Judiciary Committee. The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party originally proposed that the three committees meet to talk about the occupation. The committee session will be followed at 2 p.m. by an assembly plenary meeting in which lawmakers of rival parties will continue questioning on economic issues. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 85 p 1]

**DISMISSED JOURNALISTS**--Twelve former senior journalists filed a petition with the National Assembly yesterday for "sincere measures by the authorities to help journalists who were dismissed in 1980 return to their original jobs at an early date." They claimed in the petition that some 700 journalists, including them, were expelled from the journalistic world improperly in July and August 1980 in a "purification drive." They said that the dismissal of reporters at that time had no legal basis. "The mass expulsion of reporters followed a political decision of the government," they alleged. They recalled in the petition that the National Assembly recommended under an inter-party agreement in 1984 that the government help the dismissed reporters and professors return to their original professions. All of the dismissed professors were reinstated to return to the campus, but the number of dismissed reporters who could make a comeback numbered only about 10,0 [as printed] they said. The petitioners include Kim Yong-ku, Hong Sa-chung, Pak Kwaon-sang, Han U-sok, Yim Tong-hun and Kim Chang-sik. The petition was introduced by Reps. Pak Sil and Pak Chan-chong of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 85 p 4]

GLEYSTEN REMARKS EXPLANATION DEMANDED--After getting the floor during the 23 May interpellation, NKDP Assemblyman Sin Ki-ha said that "the true nature should be revealed of former U.S. Ambassador Gleysteen's interview with ASAHI SHIMBUN which noted that the United States, which has the right of operational command of the Republic of Korea Army, had not approved the mobilization of the special troops of the ROK Army during the Kwangji incident." At this moment, the microphone went out because the 10-minute time limit for his speech was over. This was the first occasion of losing the floor while delivering a speech. As the atmosphere became disorderly, Vice Speaker Choe Yong-chol, chairing the meeting, arbitrated the event by saying that "unfinished remarks should be supplemented through documentation," thus calming the commotion. Prime Minister No settled the situation, stating that "the material which will answer the questions of Assemblyman Sin are not immediately available and I will answer in document form after an investigation." [From the column "Tidbits"] [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 May 85 p 2 SK]

CSO: 4107/179

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

SUPRAPARTISAN EFFORTS URGED FOR NATION'S ECONOMY

SK310128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Assembly Debate on Economy"]

[Text] Voices are persistently being heard from various corners of society over the hard-pressed economic reality facing the nation nowadays. This is so, even if the economic technocrats in the government from time to time tend to express their optimistic outlook of the national economy and its future.

It is probably under such circumstances that we discerned no wide discrepancy in views presented by the ruling and opposition legislators in the interpellation of cabinet ministers at the National Assembly floor, concerning economic affairs.

As far as the economic issues are concerned, the rival partisan groups seemed to share their concern that the national economy be placed on a right track before it is too late.

Drawing public attention was a proposal made by the opposition quarters to the effect that a suprapartisan committee be set up in the parliament as a means of pooling wisdom from all walks of life for tiding over the present economic plight.

Even though a response to this from the ruling camp is yet to be made, there apparently is the need for providing a sort of institutionalized forum for extensive and substantive debate by rival politicians.

In this way, the legislators may be able to fully convey popular wishes, particularly views of experts and concerned parties, to the legislative floor in foreign effective measures for the administration on economic recovery.

On the part of the responsible economic policy-makers, it is suggested that they should take closer heed than before to what legislators have to say as part of the pan-national efforts to invigorate the national economy.

CSO: 4100/538

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HIGH TECH STRIDE IN COMMUNICATIONS REPORTED

Tokyo NYU MEDIA in Japanese No 2 Feb 85 pp 11-17

[Text] The Fast-Rising Korean Telecom Business Will Not Simply Overtake Japan But Will Surpass It

Birth of DACOM

A "second electronics" has already been established in Korea. With the support of the presidential group and the Communications Sector (MOC = Ministry of Communications) behind the development of the Korean telecommunications industry, the KTA (Korean Telecommunications Authority) is presently serving as the lone common carrier. This KTA was only formed on December 10, 1981.

The revision of the telecommunications law, enacted in December 1961, which is the basis for the actual separation of the telecommunications administration from the operations system, stopped at a limited level. Nonetheless, the KTA retains a "liberated" administrative function and is a business administration in a liberated state and, since 1982, the move to conduct administrative and business in a clearly defined manner by revamping the telecommunications law and the public communications law has been underway. Then the position of the KTA and the "Second telecommunications" in the form of the Data Communications Corp. of Korea (DACOM) was defined. It needs to be cautioned here that it was in March 1983 that DACOM was born--during the regime of the old law. Under Article 54 of this law which states that it is possible "to appoint special foreigners in exceptional positions," it has assumed a "democratized" form. However, one third of the company belongs to KTA and two thirds are taken up by a total of 26 companies representing various national KBS and other industrial work groups. The DACOM, which was a data communications recovery service of half government-half private workers, became, with the 1984 revamping law, an "avowed" form for advancing individual rights. Its office is separate from KTA and it is taking up space in the Korean National Securities Building. Its capitalization is set at 12 billion yen and it hires 320 workers. Its roster will swell to over 600 names in 1985 to nearly double its present capacity.

DACOM does not have any circuits of its own and cannot be properly called a "second telecommunications system" but it seems to be studying the acquisition of its own data communications lines in the future. At the present time, it is functioning as a KTA line utilizer in the form of a

repurchasing communications enterpriser, but participation in this area is limited, and this is seen to lead only to a 4- to 5-year participation by DACOM.

#### Korea's VT--Chollian

The main bosses of DACOM along administrative lines are KTA and KBS. KBS is equivalent to the Japanese NHK. On the other hand, KBS passes through CM. Although the Korean radio and television advertisements do not all pass through the Korean Broadcasting and Recording Company, the electrowave medium is formally controlled by the nation. On the other hand, there is no dark image, and there is a very light screen through which all information filters through. In the midst of this Korean media situation, DACOM is seeking to function as an important private system in private industry. It was in December of 1980 when the decision to establish DACOM was made. Since being set up in March 1982, it has functioned as a common carrier for data communications. It has been conducting systems introductions necessary to data communications services and related adjustments with foreign countries, and has established a considerable record. Then in July 1984 it set up the public data network for domestic communications. At the international level, the DACOM-NET is connected to the United State and 52 foreign countries.

The principal business items handled can be roughly divided into the following three categories.

- (1) Data transmission service: public data transmission network (DACOM-NET), circuit fees, fiscal information transmission service, electronic mail box service.
- (2) Data handling service: administrative-related soft development projects, automatic information systems, remote computing service.
- (3) Data bank service: overseas DB services, video tech, local DB mechanisms.

The abc's of the data communications system are on the whole covered in these categories, but the above subjects include a number of them. As the culture of human nature is a sharp and urgent problem, one branch is assigned to educational training. At the same time, strength is being placed on the next network formation:

- (1) administrative network
- (2) fiscal network
- (3) educational, research network

What merits particular attention is the video network development.

Already DACOM seems to have decided to make the Korean type of VT a NANPLPS mode. The present system at DACOM are puresuteru (phonetic) but the large manufacturers such as Samsung and KETRI (Korean Electronic Telecommunication Research Institute) are making machines compatible to



(Teridon) on an experimental basis. To be sure CAPTAIN countermeasures are being researched, but no one recognizes that export of hardware systems to Japan is possible and, based on market theory, it may decided to export to North America. To be sure the vast North American market should offer a large "vacuum" for Korean VT exports. No matter what the final mode of selection is for VT the choice has already been made.

Written CHOLLIAN according to the alphabet, it is a very fancy name. It has a harmonius sound. In meaning, it ranks better than CAPTAIN or (teridon). One might come across this brand several years from now in the United States. On the other hand, considerable time will be required for the VT introduction and this VT has not yet been entered in the data service manual for the Seoul Olympics. On the other hand, considerable channel TV service is anticipated, and the occasion may present itself for this source to be mentioned. The Seoul Olympics Organization Committee is supposed to have engaged the news media of Pacific Telex just as did the Los Angeles Olympic Committee. To be sure, this should appeal to the telecom powers of Korea who are busy representing their own.

DACOM is expected to continue to function as a fast-moving data communications service company until the Seoul Olympics gets started.

Complete Automation by 1987

As Korea's Telecom message the total story of KTA is given in the 1983 Annual Report published in July 1984 in the following manner.

"The various countries of the world, in order to prepare for the coming information age are placing all their force into the early resolution of today's ISDN. ISDN will play a great role in Korean society and economics. KTA will put all its effort into the realization of the ISDN concept through the digitalization of the optical fiber network. At the dawn of the day when ISDN is completed, telephone communication will be possible, and data communications, telex, video deck, and video conversation will most likely be possible. By 1987 the entire country will probably be completely automated."

This total account presented the dream of the Korean INS. The effort of all this work is to complete full automation of the entire country by the time the Seoul Olympics rolls around and the later plan of ISDN is to bring about a system to resemble the NTT (Telephone and Telegraph Public Corporation) of the latter half of the 1970s. Now what form of naming will they adopt? Consider Table 1 on the popular rise of the telecom service. The manner in which the speed of service has been achieved each year is clearly revealed.

Table 1. Principal Data for KTA Users

表1 KTAの主要数値

Item	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Telephone Capacity Lines Installed	1,666,120	1,997,390	2,426,050	2,834,970	3,491,270	4,492,660	5,337,450
Telephone Subscribers	1,537,139	1,897,263	2,292,686	2,704,504	3,263,322	4,079,590	4,809,897
Applications in Backlog	196,733	418,089	619,195	604,525	497,920	426,991	464,449
Telephone Subscribers per 100 of Population	4.2	5.0	6.3	7.2	8.4	10.4	12.3
Telephone Sets	1,976,051	2,387,336	2,898,687	3,386,800	4,179,721	5,158,357	5,947,536
Public Telephones	31,598	37,615	48,512	56,921	62,025	70,864	88,227
Telegraph Lines	2,600	2,747	3,199	3,232	3,464	5,112	5,145
Telex Lines	2,400	2,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	13,920	13,355
Telex Subscribers	2,321	2,770	3,685	4,318	5,201	6,231	7,539
Long Distance Telephone Transmission Lines	30,399	39,648	50,783	76,749	88,571	123,540	153,063
Domestic Telegram Traffic (Thousand)	42,483	43,241	44,043	42,702	41,571	36,807	36,933
DDD Lines	5,087	10,596	15,653	20,680	26,230	32,971	34,421
Int'l Telecommunication Circuits	701	875	1,083	1,157	1,353	1,480	1,699
Int'l Telegram Traffic (Thousand)	917	821	669	532	496	443	393
Int'l Telephone Traffic (Thousand)	4,604	5,519	6,057	6,759	8,616	10,894	13,024
Int'l Telex Traffic (Thousand)	4,614	6,756	7,839	9,429	11,479	13,910	15,723

\*KTA 1984

Be it DACOM or be it KTA, the determination to emphasize the infra of infra-structure by the 1988 Olympics is evident. Furthermore this independent technology is not the sole resource in attaining this infrastructure, if necessary, Sweden's Ericsson as well as the United State's ITT and WE are being purchased to conduct a multibranch technological approach, one that is surprisingly advanced.

Certainly KTA has been promoting with vigor, in addition to a completely automated dialing system, an annual average of 1 million telephone ownerships, an electronic switchboard system, and a telephone source in every village to expand basic telecom services.

#### The Growing Information Industry

The spirit to overtake Japan is inundating the entire information industry. To be sure, there is still a wide spread between the Koreans and the Japanese, in their leading technologies and applications, but its growth is quickening in tempo.

Although it is the computer which supports the important hardware role in the development of telecom munications, the degree of computer popularization and production of related equipment, and the export situation would make an excellent subject of discussion here.

Production is centered on the four large manufacturers--Kinhoshi, Mihoshi, Toyo Seimitsu and Oaza--who are handling the high tech production system.

First of all, introduction according to computer type and various machine types is shown in Table 2. IBM and VAX (DEC) stand out, as does the encroaching of Fujitsu (FACOM) within the Japanese units. Also note that the industrial world has pushed the others aside where introductory work is concerned. At the same time, the data treatment companies as of 1983 totaled 103 companies. This number slowly increased into the 1980s. There were 6 companies in 1980, 11 in 1981, 8 in 1982 and 35 at the start of 1983. And this number is expected to rise sharply after 1984.

Table 2. Number of Computers Introduced by Manufacturers and Producers  
(As of December 1983)

表2 メーカー・機種別コンピュータ導入数(1983年12月現在)

Manufacturers	Main-frame	Super-mini	Small Business	Mini	Micro	Total
IBM	47	60	61	50	1	219
FACOM	7	14	32	4	—	57
UNIVAC	13	3	21	5	—	42
CYBER	5	8	4	1	3	21
PRIME	—	14	21	21	3	59
VAX (PDP)	—	2	24	36	80	142
NCR	3	3	11	3	18	38
HP	—	1	7	63	7	78
ECLIPSE	—	—	4	28	7	39
Honeywell	—	2	1	13	12	28
BURROUGHS	—	—	2	19	1	22
WANG	—	—	1	5	51	57
NOVA	—	—	—	2	31	33
FOURPHASE	—	2	2	10	10	24
Others	1	5	23	58	168	255
Total	76	114	214	318	392	1,114

※総務庁 \* General Affairs Agency

While it cannot yet be said that the true computer age has arrived, it is predicted that computers will be rapidly introduced into every phase of work. By the Olympics of 1988, a considerable buildup is expected. Moreover, of the 135,000 personal computers units produced in 1983, 5700 units were exported. In OA equipment, including word processors and printers, the power of the Korean telecom industry is increasing.

Furthermore, although uncertain as to how advertisements, publications, newspapers, and broadcasts relate to the world, I would like to treat this subject in another article.

All for the Benefit of the Olympics

What was it that received a boost at the 1964 Olympics held in Japan.

The Seoul of today is being tailored to the 1988 Olympics to be held there and also to the 1986 Asian meet preceding it in order to "be prepared" to fit precisely into the needs of the time.

One accomplishment the Seoul Olympics can "boast" to the world is the manner in which the telecom business will have developed by then. On part of this can be seen in the Olympic support plan. The details will show that KTA had laid its support plan before the Asian contest of '86 to take effect by the end of 1985. Then a number of modifications would be added for the actual performance. Of course, radio and TV telecasts have taken over most of the systems, and the two large sports broadcasters will probably encircle Korea's national field with a high tech field.

KTA has a total of 42,761 workers and sales of 1.17 trillion won. When the KTA figures of a steadily growing Korea are compared with the NTT figures, they are far smaller but, when the 1988 of a bigger Korea rolls around, what will their relative positions be?

Tabel 3. Number of Computers Introduced According to Type  
(As of December 1983)

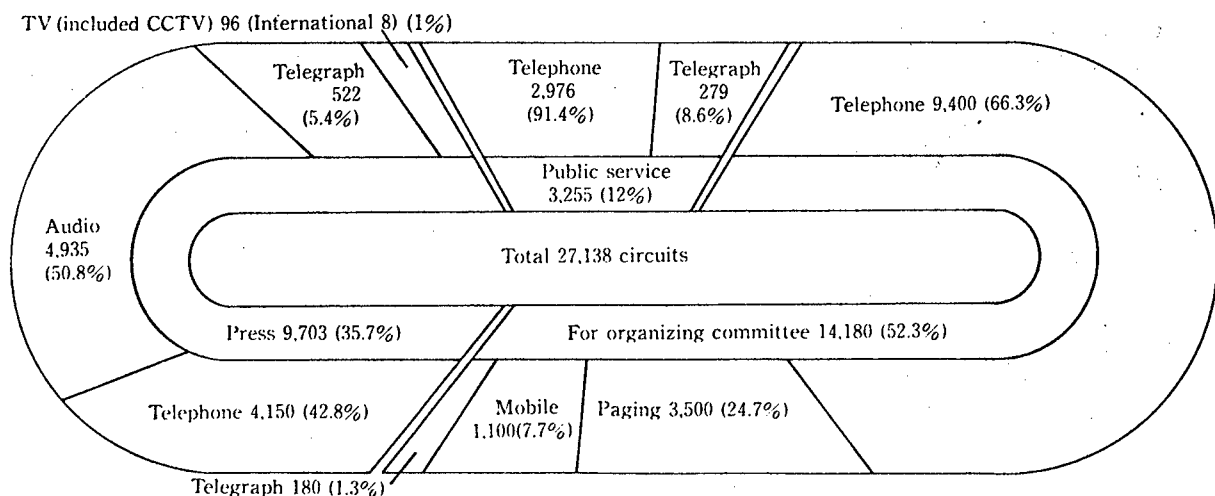
表3 コンピュータの分野別導入数 (1983年12月現在)

Sector	Main-frame	Super-mini	Small Business	Mini	Micro	Total
Gov't	10	9	27	13	22	81
Educational, R&D Org.	5	5	31	68	138	247
Financial, Insurance	20	29	32	35	19	135
Industry	41	71	124	202	213	651
Total	76	114	214	318	392	1,114

※総務庁 \* General Affairs Agency

Fig. 1 Number of Circuits for Control of the Seoul Olympic Games

図1. ソウル・オリンピックゲーム支援の回線数



S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRELIMINARY RESULTS IN TABLE TENNIS OPEN REPORTED

SK301300 Seoul YONHAP in English 1247 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 30 May (OANA-YONHAP)--World champion Jiang Jialiang of China and Lo Chuen Tsung of Hong Kong Thursday advanced to the quarterfinals of the men's division in the 1985 Seoul Grand Prix Masters Table Tennis Open.

Lo, who defeated the world champion on the first day of competition, reached the quarterfinals Thursday, the final day of preliminary play, by beating Engelbert Hugging of West Germany, 21-11, 21-9, in two out of three matches.

Jiang had a more difficult time earning his ticket to the quarterfinals, he lost his first game, 17-21, to Leszek Kucharski of Poland, but managed to make a come-from-behind victory by winning the second game, 25-23, in four deuces. Jiang won the third game, 21-12.

Sixteen male and 12 female players from 11 nations are competing in the \$US45,000 inaugural grand prix masters open May 28-June 2 at Seoul's Changchung gymnasium.

Both the men's and women's quarterfinals matches will be played Friday and Saturday. The semifinals and finals are scheduled for Sunday.

Other male players who won a berth Thursday to the quarterfinals were Kim Wan of South Korea, Jorgen Persson of Sweden and Erik Lindh, also of Sweden.

The other three male quarterfinalists are Andrzej Grubba of Poland, Kim Ki-taek of South Korea and Wang Huiyuan of China.

In the women's competition, Yang Yong-cha of South Korea trounced Branks Batinic of Yugoslavia, 21-9, 21-16, to advance to the quarterfinals.

Geng Lijuan of China also made it to the quarterfinals by defeating Edit Urban of Hungary, 21-18 and 21-12.

The other female quarter finalists are Brigitte Thiriet of France, Sonja Grefberg of Finland, Yi Son of South Korea, Olga Nemes of West Germany, Qi Baoxiang of China and Zsuzsa Olah of Hungary.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ROK-IRAQ AVIATION PACT--Seoul, 29 May (YONHAP)--South Korea and Iraq Wednesday concluded a reciprocal air transport agreement permitting civilian airplanes from both countries to enter each other's airspace and to make temporary landings. Han U-sok, first assistant minister at South Korea's Foreign Ministry, and Kanaan, A.R. Ziwar, assistant president of the state organization for Iraqi civil aviation, signed the agreement at the Foreign Ministry here. Through the agreement, which will go into effect after it is ratified by both countries, Seoul and Baghdad established points of destination for Korean and Iraqi airplanes. The agreement also provides for six intermediate points and one point beyond destination in each nation. Korea has signed air transport agreements with about 40 countries. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1055 GMT 29 May 85 SK]

BANGLADESH, KUWAIT MESSAGES--Seoul, 29 May (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday sent a message to the president of Bangladesh, Hussain Mohammad Ershad, expressing deep sorrow over the enormous human and property losses suffered in Bangladesh after a cyclone and tidal waves hit the South Asian nation on Friday. In the message, Chun said he hopes that Bangladesh will make a rapid recovery from the catastrophe. Chon also sent a consolatory telegram to Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah of Kuwait; the Sheikh survived a bomb explosion set off Monday by a would-be assassin. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1058 GMT 29 May 85]

UNDP GOVERNING COUNCIL MEMBER--New York, 30 May (YONHAP)--The UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Thursday selected South Korea as a governing council member of the UN Development Program (UNDP). In a general meeting, ECOSOC gave Korea 33 votes, following Indonesia (44) and Kuwait (34). Those three countries will serve on the UNDP governing council. All 54 ECOSOC member countries cast ballots in order to fill the vacuum of the 16-member governing council. This is the first time that Korea has been chosen to be a governing council member of a special U.N. agency, such as the U.N. development program. Korea will serve as a governing council member for three years, beginning in 1986. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 31 May 85]

CSO: 4100/538

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

MINISTER KUM ON 1985 COMMODITY EXPORTS

SK291229 Seoul YONHAP in English 1224 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 29 May (YONHAP)--South Korea's commodity exports in the first 4 months of this year totaled \$US8.2 billion, down 5.5 percent from the same period last year, Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said Wednesday at a monthly trade promotion conference.

Attending the conference were about 200 representatives from export industries and government-designated general trading companies.

The decrease in exports resulted from the slow economic recovery in advanced countries, heightened trade barriers against steel and iron products, and the lack of competitiveness of some light industrial products on international markets, Kum said.

Not all sectors of the economy suffered from bleak exports, however. Automobile exports during the January-April period soared by 155.7 percent over the same period last year, general machinery exports increased by 37.6 percent, toy exports rose by 21.1 percent, container exports increased by 17.7 percent, electronic exports climbed by 8.4 percent, and electric apparatus exports rose by 3.4 percent.

On the other hand, exports of repaired ships decreased by 56.4 percent, those of newly-built ships declined by 33.1 percent, footwear exports dropped by 14.7 percent, iron and steel exports fell by 11.8 percent, and textile exports decreased by 5.2 percent.

Exports to Africa increased by 44.5 percent, those to Hong Kong by 18.8 percent and those to Japan by 4.9 percent. But commodity shipments to North America, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and the Oceania, as a whole, decreased.

The export climate should improve in the second half of this year, Kum said, because the trend toward recovery in the United States and Japan, Korea's major trading partners, is expected to gain momentum, and export demand for footwear and textiles is rising.

Both the Korean government and private businesses are stepping up their efforts to break out of the current export slump.

In an effort to enhance exports, the government raised the per dollar unit value of export financing loans to 710 won, earmarked an additional 200 billion won (229.9 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 870 won) to help finance facility expansions by export industries and decreased the import prices of major raw materials for the manufacture of export goods, Kum said.

In a special report on the current status of the Korean steel industry, Kum said that Korea is one of the foremost steel manufacturing nations in the world, in terms of facilities, construction and production costs, and productivity.

By promoting the competitiveness of the Korean steel industry, the government hopes to raise the nation to third place in the world, in terms of steel production, and to 10th place in terms of steel exports, Kum said.

CSO: 4100/538



S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DAILY URGES IMPROVED COMPETITIVENESS OF PRODUCTS

SK300158 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Import Liberalization"]

[Text] The government's import liberalization plan is being implemented according to its original timetable with only slight adjustments. The plan is inevitable to deal with mounting pressure from Korea's major trade partners to lower our import barriers.

At the same time, however, the rapid progress in import liberation has come under heavy fire from local producers and manufacturers threatened by the possible influx of foreign merchandise. They have good cause for complaint.

But the trend toward free trade can hardly be avoided as it is the wave of the future. The most we can do is to try our level best to find a happy medium between the contradicting internal and external pressures.

Under the 1985 terminal trade plan that takes effect in July, 235 items will be removed from the embargo list to increase the number of automatic import approval goods from the current 6,712 to 6,945. This leaves less than 100 items still restricted out of 7,915 listed in the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature formula.

Thus Korea's import liberalization ratio will be raised from the present 84.4 percent to 87.7 percent, approaching the level of advanced industrial nations. Now that our institutional and legal procedures are more conducive to free trade, we should be able to cope more effectively with the protectionist trends of our trading partners abroad.

The substantial import liberalization is likely to deal a hard blow to some of our less competitive industries and also to our already aggravating international balance of payments position unless immediate steps are taken to assist them while curtailing wasteful domestic consumption patterns.

Improving the competitiveness of our products by means of technical innovations and rigid quality control procedures is vital. Consumers should be encouraged to purchase domestically produced goods rather than expensive fancy imports.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE, INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR JAPAN, OTHER COUNTRIES

SK301130 Seoul YONHAP in English 1040 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 30 May (YONHAP)--South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho Thursday went to Tokyo, where he is expected to urge the Japanese Government to take measures that will lead to a reduction in Korea's chronic deficit in its trade with Japan.

In a scheduled meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Kum will deliver a letter from South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, asking Japan to open its market wider to Korean-made products.

When he meets with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata, Kum will ask the Japanese Government to lower tariff rates on 60 Korean export items before Japan finalizes its market opening measures in July, a source said.

Kum will also appeal to the Japanese Government to add 58 Korean-made commodities to its generalized system of preferences (GSP) list and to remove nontariff trade barriers against Korean-made products, in order to improve the trade imbalance between Korea and Japan, the source said.

After spending two days in Tokyo, Kum will visit Norway, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Italy for talks concerning trade promotion and economic cooperation between Korea and those countries.

In Sweden, Kum will attend the world trade ministers' meeting, scheduled for June 9-10 in Stockholm. At the meeting, he will deliver a keynote speech on Korea's position on new round talks concerning the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

CSO: 4100/538

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO INTRODUCE OVER \$2 BILLION FOREIGN LOANS

SK310410 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 31 May (YONHAP)--South Korean banks are expected to bring in more than 2 billion U.S. dollars in foreign bank loans this year, a banking source said Friday.

Foreign bank loans worth 900 million dollars have already been made to Korean banks this year.

Two state-run banks--the Korea Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank of Korea--plan to induce 600 million dollars and 300 million dollars, respectively, in the near future.

The inducement of foreign bank loans this year will go up beyond the targeted 1.8 billion dollars, considering the growing deficits in Korea's international payments position.

Last year, the Korea Development Bank and nine other domestic banks induced 2 billion dollars in foreign bank loans.

Most of the foreign bank loans are used to repay principal on foreign loans or they are deposited at Korea's Central Bank, the bank of Korea, as swap funds, which help to maintain a proper level in the nation's foreign exchange holdings, the official explained.

Korea's foreign debts totaled 43.1 billion dollars at the end of 1984.

Korea has to make repayments of more than 6 billion dollars in principal and interests of foreign loans annually.

On a more optimistic note, a top government economic official here said recently that Korea's net foreign debt would begin to shrink next year and that the nation is expected to achieve a balance in its international accounts.

The nation's foreign debt servicing ratio is now 16-17 percent, a level regarded as moderate in the international community.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

BEEF EXPORTS TO JAPAN--Seoul, 31 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry may permit the export of beef to Japan this year, as part of an effort to stabilize the falling price of Korean cattle, a ministry official said Friday. Korean beef exporters and Japanese concerns are holding talks concerning the price and volume of possible beef shipments to Japan, the official said. If Korean exporters decide to ask the ministry for permission to export beef to Japan, official approval of the request will come through the stock-raisers cooperative, the official said. Korea exported 3,325 head of cattle to Japan from 1973-1978, but its cattle exports were suspended in 1978. The number of cattle raised in Korea totaled 2.82 million head of cattle in May, showing an increase of 170,000 head over the end of last year. Although the government has taken measures to stabilize the declining price of cattle, the price fell from 1,540 U.S. dollars at the end of 1984 to 1,380 dollars on 29 May. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 31 May 85]

LIBERIA CONSTRUCTION MINISTER--Seoul, 27 May (YONHAP)--South Korean Construction Minister Kim Song-pae and his Liberian counterpart, James Burphy, Saturday agreed on the advancement of Korean firms into Liberia for the construction of houses and roads. The two ministers also agreed to strengthen cooperation between their two countries in the field of construction technology. They made the agreement during their second meeting, held at the Construction Ministry here. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0711 GMT 27 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/538

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TOKYO PAPER QUESTIONS RESULTS OF SECOND 7-YEAR PLAN

Tokyo TOITSU NIPPO in Japanese 23, 27 Feb, 1, 5 Mar 85

[23 Feb 85 p 2]

[Text] Sudden announcements of the completion of the Plan

The "North Korean" party organ NODONG SINMUN has unexpectedly published a full front-page report on the completion of the 7-Year Plan [1978-84] as a "Report of the Central Statistical Bureau." Up to now, there has been no mention of the plan except for grain production. Why was it published, especially, in the form of a "Report of the Central Statistical Bureau" at this inopportune time? The intentions, background and credibility of the report appear questionable. An attempt will be made here to study these points and bring out the problems of the "North."

The recent report on the completion of the Second 7-Year Plan issued under the name of the Central Statistical Bureau is quite unusual from the standpoint of timing and form.

First of all, when a long-term economic project has been in the "North" it has been customary for Kim Il-song first to include a basic summary in his New Year's address and then for the finance minister to report on the budget and settlement of accounts to the Supreme People's Council. When the project is not yet complete, Kim Il-song would make that clear in his New Year's address by declaring the year following the final year of the plan or the year prior to the next long-term economic plan as a "buffer year" while saying that the project has been "basically completed."

However, in the case of the Second 7-Year Plan, Kim Il-song made known in his 1984 New Year's address that "this is the final year of the Second 7-Year Plan," but made no mention of the results of the plan, let alone giving a general summary of the plan.

The unexpected Central Statistical Bureau report, which appeared on 17 February, 48 days after New Year's Day, is rather strange. An administrative inadequacy in the statistical compilation can be given as the only rationale for the delay, but this is illogical and not very convincing.

In the first place, this delay is unprecedented and there is no reason for the administrative inadequacy or delay. Moreover, highlighting the achievement of the grain production goal of 10 million tons in the New Year's address indicates that an administrative inadequacy or delay is not to be blamed.

If statistics on achieving 10 million tons in grain production can be compiled whether perfunctory or not, statistics on mining and industrial sectors, recorded on a daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly basis, should be available for summarization, especially for basic summarization. Thus, it can be repeated that an administrative delay is not the reason.

The recent report of the Central Statistical Bureau shows that during the Second 7-Year Plan from 1978 through 1984 industrial production increased by 2.2 times, of which means of production increased by 2.2 times and consumer goods production by 2.1 times with an "annual average increase rate" of 12.2 percent for industrial production.

If, in fact, such industrial growth took place and the plan for the agricultural sector was literally fulfilled at the end of last year along with the completion of the Second 7-Year Plan, superfluous reports on the "surpassing" of goals set by the plan would have appeared last year, and especially, in the latter half of the year. This would be a customary practice of the "North" in welcoming the final year of the long-term economic plan. However, there was hardly any mention last year and, moreover, Kim Il-song made no reference to the Second 7-Year Plan in his New Year's address.

Claims of "completing" and "surpassing" the plan at this time are not acceptable on face value or on the basis of common sense.

Customarily when the economy goes well, Kim Il-song reports comparative growth rates of grain and industrial production from the previous year in his annual New Year's address. This is not a hard-and-fast rule and it does not necessarily mean that reports are issued. Sometimes there are not reports on either subject and it is not unusual to see only one of these topics mentioned in the address.

Past experience has shown that for both reports to be lacking means that the overall economy in the "North" has not been satisfactory. Reports on growth of either grain or industrial production would mean that the reported sector had shown comparatively better results whereas the unreported sector had failed to meet its goal.

Certain doubts arise from the recent report. Regardless of the administrative competency of those in charge of the economy in the "North" by early 1984, various economic statistics through 1983 should be available for compilation of growth rates of industrial production. However, only the achievement of the grain production goal of 10 million tons was reported in the Kim Il-song's address without any mention of the growth of industrial production.

An announcement on 17 February, 48 days after New Year's Day, is quite inconceivable.

Up to the early 1960's, the "North" made two periodic reports each year on the economic statistics by the Central Statistical Bureau, usually in the spring and fall, but in the early 1960's when the First 7-Year Plan began to slow down, the Central Statistical Bureau stopped the periodic report.

Even when the periodic reports were made, the bureau gave only the statistics without including settlement of accounts such as that given lately by the finance minister. From this point of view, the recent announcement on the "completion" of the Second 7-Year Plan is unusual and strange. However, 17 February happens to be a day after 16 February, the 43d birthday of Party Secretary Kim Chong-il. If the report was intended to extol the achievements of Kim Chong-il, that may be the explanation.

[27 Feb 85 p 2]

[Text] Meaning of the announcement

There are two scenarios behind the unexpected announcement of the Second 7-Year Plan, which was never mentioned in the New Year's address by Kim Il-song, on 17 February in the form of the Central Statistical Bureau's report.

#### Scenario No. 1

Because the world received the firm impression that the Second 7-Year Plan had failed since mention of the Second 7-Year Plan, which expired in 1984, was completely omitted from Kim Il-song's New Year's address the "North" came to the full realization that ways must be found to wipe out this "negative" effect as soon as possible.

The result happens to be the summarization issued by the Central Statistical Bureau. The sudden claim of "completion of the plan" and surpassing of goals can be accepted as a means of reversing the negative image.

From this standpoint, it appears that the figures given in the recent report of the Central Statistical Bureau have from the outset been intentionally fabricated as plausible by specialists and do not reflect the facts. There can be absolutely no reliance on the figures.

However, the question of why the report on the plan was issued on 17 February remains. The fact that this was the day after the birthday of Party Secretary Kim Chong-il could be the only real explanation for the delayed reporting.

This viewpoint appears most appropriate for scenario No 2.

Worth noting in this regard is the widespread campaign to strengthen "party unity and solidarity" unveiled by the official media in the "North" beginning with the party organ NODONG SINMUN, since January of this year. In other words, it is a campaign to promote the succession of authority.

The aim of such a campaign is expressed realistically in NODONG SINMUN of 16 February, Kim Chong-il's birthday, and also by MINDU CHOSON, a government daily, on the same day.

The MINDU CHOSON editorial of 16 February stated the following under the title, "Let Us Put More Effort Toward the Promotion of Great Revolutionary Undertakings by Solidifying the Party":

"All activists and workers should follow the slogan of solidarity through firm unity centered around Comrade Kim Il-song during the dawn of the Korean revolution, intently trust and respect the leader Kim Il-song and learn from the noble examples set by young communists who fought by sacrificing their lives and youth for the great leader Kim Il-song to serve our party center (Kim Chong-il) with sincerity."

The NODONG SINMUN editorial of 16 February stated the following under the title "Let Us All Become Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's by Following the Noble Examples Set by Young Communists."

The main guarantee of the success of the revolution is to take over the trustworthy traditions. The struggle for the achievement of revolution can be promoted and accomplished through revolutionary victories by following the trustworthy traditions of dedicating oneself to the leaders so that they can perform their decisive duties omission.

"A basic guarantee can be achieved by dedicating oneself to the leadership of the party center (Kim Chong-il)."

In the campaign to reinforce "party unity and solidarity," high praise of Kim Chong-il's role in economic construction shows his importance. For example, NODONG SINMUN on 15 February, a day before his birthday, published the political discussion entitled "Undivided Unity."

"The 'Nakwon ground' which came under the guidance of beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il in October of last year has become a shining crucilbe (omission)."

"What caused 'Nakwon' to shine so and what made the people of 'Nakwon' rush boldly to capture the citadel of advanced and modern industrial technology?"

The following reasons were given in the "political discussion":

"Communist Ho Chon-hak (phonetic), one of the party's 10 labor heroes of the party said at 'Nakwon':

The heartwarming statement by our Comrade Kim Chong-il that he trusted the workers at the Nakwon machine plant in the hard days just after the war and found no reason not to trust them now has united us as one.

'As in the postwar period when united we build the first pump the 'Nakwon ground' was created through workers of the plant being united in carrying out the honorable work assigned by the party no matter what the tasks.'



A plant exhibits solidarity when it has an absolute rule of once an order has been handed down by the party, uniting various work teams and shops for the positive achievement of an ultimate goal.

"Moreover, this solidarity is the strength with which Nakwon can perform another miracle and great achievement."

There are other "editorials" which give high praise to Kim Chong-il's activities and undertakings as the "pace for the 1980's" and the "memorial structures" and credit last year's grain production of 10 million tons to his guidance.

The Central Statistical Bureau's announcement of 17 February is an extension of the above. It is a part of the "party unity and solidarity" campaign which began to unfold in early January.

In short, to enhance his authority, the "completion" of the Second 7-Year Plan is said to be a result of Kim Chong-il's effort and is treated as a product of his superior ability and great leadership.

In other words, the true purpose of such an announcement was to create a situation in which Kim Chong-il's leadership in the economic sector could be restored since the economic sector had been placed directly under Kim Il-song's responsibility after the second 7-Year Plan turned out to be a failure.

From this standpoint, one can accurately grasp the meaning of the Central Statistical Bureau's announcement.

[1 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] Basic Characteristics

In most cases the "North" gives economic statistics in percentages without providing basic figures. Growth rates of concerned sectors can be grasped but they are nothing more than ostensible trends without precise meaning.

The 17 February report of the Central Statistical Bureau is no different. The reported statistics have little meaning and it is no exaggeration to say that further study is useless. Even more so in this case since one can see that the figures have been diluted and fabricated to credit the achievements of Kim Chong-il.

We will analyze these figures later since now it seems more important to study the contents of this report to discover its underlying theme. Then we will know what underlies the given figures and their meaning.

This report begins as follows:

"In the completion of the Second 7-Year Plan our people have achieved a glorious victory through heroic struggles, following the party banner under

the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by our esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song."

The report states that the "victory" (completion of the plan) was attained through the "evolution of strong efforts in the intense and creative movement of the '1980's pace' under the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance and the three great revolutionary alignments of ideology, technology and culture." The creative movement of the '1980's pace' designated by Kim Chong-il is a movement which began in 1980 under his guidance.

The "1980's pace" refers to the Cholina movement, which stemmed from the latter part of the 1950's and to the speed of the construction of the "memorial structures (under Kim Chong-il).

Thus a reference to the completion of the plan as a product of the "creative movement of the 1980's pace" is nothing more than saying that it is due to the leadership of Kim Chong-il and his meritorious achievements. This theme is emphasized in the "Report of the Central Statistical Bureau." It is supported more concretely in the following contents of the report.

The "report" achieves emphasis by putting the following in bold print but that realistically demonstrates the basic meaning of the "report."

"In view of the demand for a thorough accomplishment of the three great revolutionary alignments to assure the decisive achievement of the Second 7-Year Plan based on the scientific analysis of the legitimate demands of our revolutionary development and construction of socialism and communism, our great leader Kim Il-song has provided wise guidance in advancing strongly and continually toward ideological, technological and cultural revolution. He also made a strong appeal to the entire party and people to unite to achieve the Second 7-Year Plan under the revolutionary slogan of 'displaying greater revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.'" (Printed in twice as big as the original bold print)

The bold print continues in the form of praise for the policy of "Northern" Chairman Kim Il-song.

Our party has strongly promoted the economic construction by interlocking party activities with economic activities, persistently established movements to learn from the examples set by unsung heroes, to achieve three great revolutionary 'banners' and to start a three great revolution small team movement and hold high the flame of the 'creative movement of the 1980's pace' to raise the revolutionary flood tide of our country's socialist construction."

What is noted here is the careful placement of Kim Chong-il. Beginning with the three great revolutionary small team movement, which he started, the movement to achieve three great revolutionary banners to learn from the examples set by unsung heroes and the "creative movement of the 1980's pace" are enumerated as movements started and guided by Kim Chong-il.

This is nothing more than to stress that the basic policy for the achievement of the Second 7-Year Plan was issued by Chairman Kim Il-song but it was Kim Chong-il who actually promoted it as a movement and accomplished the plan.

The highlighting of this section in bold print is intended to give a strong impression of the superiority and greatness of Kim Chong-il's leadership and ability. Without a doubt this is what underlies the "Report of the Central Statistical Bureau."

As if to point this out the "report" designates the great construction known as the "great memorial structure" built under the guidance of Kim Chong-il to commemorate the 70th anniversary of Kim Il-song in 1982 as a great achievement of the Second 7-Year Plan.

"Great memorials such as the Ideological Tower and the Arch of Triumph, which contribute greatly toward cultivation of main ideology and revolutionary tradition for immortalization of our great leader Kim Il-song's indestructible revolutionary endeavor have been built in the revolutionary capitol of Pyongyang under the leadership and guidance of our party. Moreover, modern Changkwang Avenue and Munsu Avenue were built and many other memorial structures such as the Kim Il-song Racetrack, the people's University Study Hall, Mansutae Assembly Hall, Changkwangwon (health center), Pingsangkwan (ice-skating center), Chonyukwan, First Pyongyang Department Store, Mankyongtae Playground, Kaeson Youth Park, the subway between Hyoksin and Kwangpok, the Bridge of Loyalty and Naknang Bridge were built.

"During the same period, numerous memorial structures such as the Samchiyontaeno Museum, Hanhung Student and Youth Hall, Yonpung Youth Campground, Pyongyang Pikto Theatre and Hanhung Theatre were also built.

"Under the leadership and guidance of our party, a filming location site for a Korean art and movie studio was built to establish a base for literary and art production. Several thousand film features and over 1,300 motion pictures, including the 'Start of Korea,' 'White Cap Mountain,' 'Revolutionaries,' 'Secret Document on Local Party Responsibility,' 'Always as One,' 'That Day's Pledge,' 'Wolmito,' 'Burning up' and '14th Winter' were produced.

These are given as remarkable accomplishments out practically all of these so-called memorial structures have no productivity value. They are viewed as symptoms of extravagance and have become the targets of worldwide criticism and disapproval. Serious problems in execution of the Second 7-Year Plan indicate the scale of expenditure for these extravagances.

The size of the extravagance can be conjectured by the fact that this became the most important opportunity for Japanese financial circles to give up on the future of the "Northern" economy. The samples of the extravagance of Kim Chong-il as "achievements" show that what is behind the report of the Central Statistical Bureau is not to convey plan results accurately but rather to endorse the "greatness" and "superiority" of Kim Chong-il.

[5 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] Gap between the goal and the actual result

What is behind the figures given in the "Report of the Central Statistical Bureau" on the Second 7-Year Plan published in NODONG SINMUN on 17 February has been told in previous issues. With this in mind, we will now delve into these figures.

It is stated that during the 7-Year Plan (1978-84), the industrial sector "surpassed overall production" by 2.2 times, of which production means was surpassed by 2.2 times and consumer goods by 2.1 times, achieving an annual growth rate (average rate) of 12.2 percent during the plan period.

Taken at face value these figures show that total industrial production including the production means and consumer goods went according to original plan but the annual growth rate exceeded the original plan of 12.1 percent by 0.1 percent, this latter being given as the basis for "surpassing overall production."

Surpassing the targets set for "overall production" could mean that in certain areas the targets were surpassed and in other areas were not. The "report" states that "as of the end of 1984, the goal was not achieved for coal, cement, chemical fertilizer, cloth and marine products" on the one hand, but shows comparative growth rates of the principal industrial products during the plan as follows:

(In percentages)

Electricity, 178; coal, 150; steel, 185; machinery, 167; tractors, 150; automobiles, 120; coal diggers, 4.2 times; excavators, 2.7 times; chemical fertilizers, 156; chemical fibers, 156; synthetic resin, 2.4 times; cement, 178; cloth, 145; footwear, 153; marine products, 2.2 times; foods and luxury items, 2.2 times; cultural and daily necessities, 2.5 times.

Although the growth rate is based on 1977 figures, there is no way of finding the actual production increase since the statistics for 1977 are not given. Therefore, we can only surmise the production increase trend of said products compared to 1977.

For example, electricity is said to have increased by 175 percent as compared with 1977 but another section in the same report from the Central Statistical Bureau states that the "hydroelectric and thermal electric capacity doubled during the Second 7-Year Plan. Undoubtedly, there is a difference between the electric capacity and electric output but the gap shown between the two leaves doubt about the credibility of the overall growth rate.

There are other questionable items. An increase in industrial production would naturally increase the transportation load, but despite the increase in total industrial production by 2.2 times, the railway transportation load

shows an increase by 1.8 times and the motor vehicle load increase by 2.2 times.

The railroad is the nucleus of transportation in the "North" occupying 90 percent of the total transportation, whereas transportation by motor vehicle is merely incidental. Taking this into account, that railroad transportation increased by only 1.8 times while total industrial production increased by 2.2 times along with an increase by 1.9 times in the circulation of retail goods during the same period does not stand to reason. There seems to be a trace of numerical manipulation here also.

The national income figures appear questionable. The "report" shows that the 1984 national income increased by 1.8 times over 1977 income but the real income of laborers and office workers increased by 1.8 times and of farm workers by 1.4 times during the same period.

Although grain production reached 10 million tons, an increase of 1.5 million tons as compared with 1977, and industrial production surpassed the plan target, the national income showed a gain of 1.8 times, which is 10 percent below the target (1.9 times). If all the plan goals had been exceeded the national income naturally should have achieved its goal.

It is also strange that the real income of farmers is lower than the increase of 1.8 times shown in the 6-Year Plan (1971-76). Kim Il-song made it clear in his New Year's address that agriculture was the only sector which showed favorable results. Incidentally, the income of laborers and office workers during the 6-Year Plan increased by 1.7 times. Taking these figures into consideration an increase of 1.4 times in the real income of farmers during the Second 7-Year Plan is hardly convincing.

It can only mean an abnormal deterioration in the terms of agricultural trade or a severe lack in the agricultural departments. If that is the case, the achievement of 10 million tons in grain production would also come into question.

In view of such examples, beginning with the unprecedented timing and procedure, the contents and figures given in the "report" by the Central Statistical Bureau are not readily acceptable. An intentional attempt at plausibility is seen.

The report is unprecedented and it can be said that it shows a serious concentration of contradictions by the "North" in order to enforce the succession of authority without regard to the economic slump.

[Text of Boxed Passage]

Heavy and Light Industrial Facilities Completed During the 7-Year Plan (1978-84)

Note: When a facility is described as completed and in operation that does not necessarily mean that construction was started and completed during

the plan period. It should be noted that most construction began during the 6-Year Plan and continued into the 7-Year Plan before completion.

The following facilities were completed along with 17,785 modern plants and shops which were completed and put into operation.

Taedong River Powerplant, No. 3 Workshop of Sotu Hydroelectric Powerplant, expansion of Pukchang Terman Powerplant, Chongjin Terhmal Powerplant, Nami Powerplant, Mitanchapmun Powerplant, Ponghwachap Gate, expansion of Anju District Mine, No. 3 Mine of Komtok Mine, No. 2 Mine of Sangnong Mine, expansion of Musan Mine, cold rolling shop of Kimchaek Steel Plant, Sokto Metalplate Plant, galvanizing plant, rolling mill of Hwanghae Steel Plant, rolling mill of Kangson Steel Plant, first stage work on Tanchon Refinery, Pyongpuk Refinery, No. 2 Hungnam Refinery, Tae'an Heavy Equipment Plant, large machine tool plant of Yongsong Machine Plant, oxygen separation plant of Nakwon Machine Plant, sulfur plant of Namhung Fertilizer Plant, Hanhung Herbicide Plant, 100-meter rotary furnace of Tanchon Magnesite Plant, August 2 Cement Plant, No. 121 Plant, Taedong River Television Receiver Plant, and Pyongyang Four Mill.

9218

CSO: 4105/246

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY VIEWS KIM IL-SONG'S WORK ON SOCIALISM

SK272345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Monday dedicates an article to the 18th anniversary of the publication of "On the Questions of the Period of Transition From Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," an immortal work of the great leader President Kim Il-song (25 May 1967), which says the work holds a distinguished place in the development of scientific communist theory for the originality and truth of its ideological and theoretical content.

Under the headline "Classic Work Brightly Indicating the Road Ahead of Revolution" the article says: The work above all has rendered immortal service for the exposition of the question of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

President Kim Il-song said when we advance socialist construction and thoroughly win over the middle class to our side, when we eliminate the distinction between the working class and peasantry and build a classless society, we shall be able to say that the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism have been accomplished.

Thanks to an original idea propounded in the work, the theory on the period of transition has developed into a perfect theory which scientifically solves all problems on the period of transition including its essence, character, limit and task, not merely general definition alone. The theory on the period of transition has been completed as one which illumines the lawful course of revolutionary development in all countries advancing towards socialism and communism through their different stages of development from its original status as a theory which showed the lawful course of revolutionary development in the countries that advanced in capitalism.

The work gave a new elucidation of the problem of enhancing the function and role of the state to render distinguished service for the development of scientific communist theory.

President Kim Il-song explained from a new angle what should be mainly grasped by the working class till its complete accomplishment of its historical mission and provided a firm guarantee for successful accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

With a unique analysis of the question of main point of social relations in socialist society the work greatly contributed to the development of scientific communist theory.

President Kim Il-song advanced the original idea on unity and cooperation in socialist society on the basis of his chuche-oriented deep analysis of the characteristic feature of socialist society and rich experiences gained in the revolutionary practice.

The idea and theory clarified in the work are bearing wonderful results shining more brilliantly thanks to the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, notes the article.

CSO: 4100/537



N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PYONGYANG COMMEMORATION MEETING--A commemoration meeting of the working class and trade union members of Pyongyang City was held today in front of the monument of the Potong-kang development in order to mark the 39th anniversary of the ground-breaking for the beginning of the Potong-kang development project by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Present at the meeting were Comrade Yu Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Party Committee, Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the party Central Committee, Pak Sung-il, chairman of the People's Committee of the Pyongyang City, and other functionaries concerned. At the meeting, (Yi Chu-hyon), chairman of the Trade Union Committee of Pyongyang City, made a speech, and discussions were held. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 21 May 85]

CSO: 4100/537

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

RECLAIMED TIDELAND FARM--Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--The first farm made its appearance in the reclaimed Taegyedo tideland situated in northwestern part of Korea. This first-born November 10 youth farm covers Sokam Area No 2 and Hakso Area No 2 of the Taegyedo tideland which has been reclaimed under the far-reaching plan for the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. Each plot of its arable land is so partitioned as to allow a number of farm machines to operate freely at a time and the fields are covered with dense irrigation networks and well-planned roads. The glorious party centre had taken a step to build this first farm in the Taegyedo tideland some time ago, named it "November 10 Youth Farm" and sent a large quantity of farm machines, equipments and materials to it. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 30 May 85]

CSO: 4100/537

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

REPORT ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHONGNYON

NODONG SINMUN Report

SK241632 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--The formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) was a shining fruition of the chuche-oriented idea of overseas Koreans' movement propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, declares Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, in an article contributed to NODONG SINMUN today on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon.

The article headlined "Brilliant Victory of the Chuche-Oriented Idea of Overseas Koreans' Movement" reads in part: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding the problem of overseas Koreans as an important component of the cause of the Korean revolution, has matured a far-reaching plan for its solution from the first days when he set out on the road of the revolution in his early years, bearing on his shoulders the distress-torn destiny of the Korean people at home and abroad. After liberation he propounded the original idea and theory of overseas compatriots' movement for the first time in human history, on the basis of the immortal chuche idea and organized Chongnyon, thus leading the movement of Koreans in Japan along a road to victory.

He put forward the policy of turning the movement of Koreans in Japan into a national patriotic movement serving for the cause of the Korean revolution, and he set it forth as the major tasks facing Chongnyon to guide the entire Korean residents in Japan to ardently love and resolutely safeguard the socialist homeland, defend the democratic national rights of Korean citizens in Japan, fervently support the democratic movement of the South Korean people and strengthen solidarity with the democratic forces and people of Japan and other revolutionary peoples of the world, and powerfully aroused the functionaries of Chongnyon and the masses of the compatriots to carry them into effect.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying forward the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader has given meticulous guidance in consolidating Chongnyon organizationally and ideologically and making its functionaries and compatriots true revolutionaries and patriots of chuche type by standing Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan as a unit in charge of a part of the struggle for the completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche

and advancing a programmatic policy of modelling Chongnyon on the chuche idea as required by the movement of Koreans in Japan entering the stage of a new development.

Touching upon the splendid achievements made by Chongnyon in its noble patriotic work for the country and the nation, the article stresses that the course of the worthy struggle covered by Chongnyon ever since its formation proves the truth and great vitality of the great leader's chuche-oriented idea of overseas Koreans' movement.

#### Anniversary Marked Abroad

SK310838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--A lecture was given at the Kim Il-song Library in Somalia on 22 May on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Hung on the background of the lecture room was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The lecturer was the curator of the library. Dwelling on the successes registered by Chongnyon over the past three decades, he stressed that Chongnyon owes all these successes to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A film show and a cocktail party were arranged at the meeting hall of the National Party of Lesotho on 23 May on this occasion.

A film show was sponsored in Guyana on the 22d by the Georgetown City Committee of the People's National Congress. Officials of the Soviet, Chinese, Afghan, Ethiopian, Indonesian, and U.S. embassies and correspondents of these countries in Japan visited Choson University in Tokyo on the 28th.

CSO: 4100/537

**N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN**

**BRIEFS**

**TAEKWONDO FEDERATION HEAD LEAVES--**Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Taekwondo Federation, left Pyongyang on 29 May by air after visiting the homeland. He was seen off at the airport by Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and officials concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 29 May 85]

**CSO: 4100/537**

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON PALESTINIAN DELEGATION IN PYONGYANG

Visiting PCP Group

SK290055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0045 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, on 28 May met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Palestinian Communist Party headed by Naim Ashhab, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PCP and chief for international relations.

Present on the occasion was Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Group Returns Home

SK291522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--The delegation of the Palestinian Communist Party headed by Naim Ashhab, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PCP and chief for international relations, left Pyongyang on 29 May by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Moustafa al Safarini, chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang.

CSO: 4100/537

K. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PAKISTANI PRESIDENT

SK290401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Mohammad Ziaul Haw [as printed] president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The reply message dated 11 May reads:

Excellency,

Please accept my sincere thanks for Your Excellency's warm felicitation on my assumption of the office of president.

While fully reciprocating these warm sentiments, I am confident that the very cordial and friendly relations between our two countries will continue to grow in the years ahead for the mutual benefit of our two peoples.

I avail myself of this opportunity to wish Your Excellency, good, health, long life and happiness, and ever greater progress and prosperity to the Korean people under your inspiring leadership.

Please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and personal regards.

CSO: 4100/537

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LSWYK, FREE GERMAN YOUTH SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

SK300435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--An agreement on cooperation between the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Free German Youth for 1986-1990 was signed in Berlin, according to an ADN report 27 May.

The agreement was signed by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth.

They stressed that the relations between the youth organizations of the two countries have reached a high stage and these relations have developed on the basis of excellent relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

They underscored the historic significance of the talks held between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker in the development of the friendly relations between the youth organisations of the two countries.

The agreement on cooperation envisages a broad exchange of experiences gained in the building of socialist society in the two countries.

The youth organisations of the two countries agreed to closely cooperate in making preparations for the 12th World Youth and Students Festival slated in Moscow this year and guaranteeing the development of this festival movement.

CSO: 4100/537



N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL LEADERSHIP PRAISED BY WORLD PUBLIC

SK310422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--The world revolutionary people and public circles pay high tribute to the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, lauding the successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction.

The Cameroonian paper LE PATRIOTE says that Korea owes her great history of leaping progress to the rare and tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is energetically pushing ahead with the socialist construction with his bold operation and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, holding aloft the revolutionary cause of respected President Kim Il-song.

The Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE says: Taking the van in the revolution and construction dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il brightly illumines the road to be followed by the Korean people with his clairvoyant brilliant wisdom.

The people gain wisdom and strength under the radiant rays of his extraordinary intelligence.

Korea has developed a high rate of growth of production unheard of in the industrial history.

The editor of the Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID writes that the outstanding idea, theory and policies of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and his tested leadership and warm love for people are closely linked with all the brilliant successes achieved in Korea today.

The Guyanese paper CHRONICLE points out that the Korean economy is constantly growing at a high pace under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Last year Korea turned out 10 million tons of grain despite unfavourable weather, it notes.

The Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation said after going round a Korean book, photograph and handicraft exhibition hall: The epochal changes and successes achieved in the socialist construction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today are associated with the August name of dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

The Korean people are the happiest people in the world as they attend dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il as the heir to the revolutionary cause of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader. Korea is firmly guaranteed a bright future.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SOJOURN OF JOURNALISTS ATTENDING COURSE DISCUSSED

SK311030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--Press officials and journalists of many countries attending the international short course for journalists inspected the international friendship exhibition.

After seeing the exhibition Vijay Sekhri, chief editor of the Indian paper HINDU, said that the gifts on display in the exhibition show well the deep respect and reverence enjoyed by the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il among the people of a great many countries in the world.

Adegboeyga Amobonye, journalist of the Nigerian paper NATIONAL CONCORD, said he felt more keenly through the inspection that the chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was shedding bright rays all over the world.

The guests walked round historic remains in Mt Myohyang. They also visited the victorious fatherland Liberation War Museum.

Tiao Luc Adolphe, director of a department of the Burkina Faso papers SIDWAYA and CARREFOUR AFRICAINE, said that the people and army of the newly born Democratic People's Republic of Korea owed their victory over the foreign aggressors in the past fatherland liberation war to the chuche-based military tactics created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The guests went to the Korean feature film studio.

Hamady Nzowa, editor-in-chief of the Tanzanian paper MFANYAKAZI, said dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great leader who is energetically guiding all the party and state affairs.

The love and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are felt everywhere in your country, he said, and added: The Korean people are really a happy people.

The guests also inspected the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Taedonggang power station and other places in Pyongyang and local areas and appreciated the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl."

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN YOUTH LEAGUE--Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 28 May met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth League headed by Sandor Szorady, secretary of its Central Committee. Present on the occasion were Kim Song-chol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and Janos Taraba, Hungarian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 29 May 85]

FOREIGN PRESS OFFICIALS--Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 28 May met and had a friendly conversation with Baba Dagamaissa, deputy president of the International Organisation of Journalists and director of the Information Department of the Malian Radio-Television, Marius Rosoanaivo, vice-chairman of the Malagasy Journalists Union, Georges Kagbe, general director of the Central African Press Agency, and Modi Sory Barry, general director of the Guinean paper HOROYA, who are now attending the international short course for journalists. Choe Kwan-hong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 29 May 85]

NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP--Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--The delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands led by Elli Izeboud, chairman of the Central Committee of the CPN, left here for home on 29 May by plane after visiting our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 29 May 85]

CHONG TU-HWAN TO EAST EUROPE--Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its chairman, Chong Tu-hwan, left here today by air for a visit to Romania, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic. It was farewelled at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and officials concerned and Romanian ambassador Constantin Iftodi, Bulgarian ambassador Vasil Hubchev, an official of the GDR Embassy and counsellor of the Soviet Embassy L. Katasonov in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 29 May 85]

CAMEROONIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on 29 May met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the government delegation of the Republic of Cameroon headed by Mahamat Paba Sale, delegate minister of the minister of foreign affairs, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0023 GMT 30 May 85]

EXCHANGE MESSAGE WITH ROMANIA--Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei exchanged messages of greetings on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The Romanian foreign minister expresses the belief that the strengthened cooperation between the two foreign ministries will be beneficial to the development of the friendly relations between Romania and Korea in the sphere of international affairs as well as in bilateral relations. The Korean foreign minister in his message expresses the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further expanded and developed in future in the spirit agreed upon between the heads of state of the two countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0027 GMT 30 May 85]

TUNISIAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--A meeting was held in Pyongyang on 30 May on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Tunisia. Placed on the platform of the meeting were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. The meeting was attended by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Yi Sok-yong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Tunisia Friendship Association, and working people in the city. Speeches were made at the meeting. The attendants saw a Tunisian documentary film at the end of the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 31 May 85]

MOZAMBICAN GIFT--Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--A gift came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il was conveyed on the 30th to Comrade Kim Hwan by Comrade Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and minister of presidency. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 31 May 85]

MESSAGE TO BANGLADESH--Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of sympathy on 30 May to Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The message reads: Upon hearing the sad news that big damages were caused in various areas of your country by the recent cyclone, I express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the people of the afflicted areas. Availing myself of this opportunity, I believe that your government and people will speedily recover from the damages and stabilize the life of the people in those areas. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 30 May 85]

KOREA-FRANCE FILM DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--A delegation of Korea-France joint film production headed by Henri Rollin, director general of the "Colimason" audio-visual cooperative of France, arrived in Pyongyang on 28 May by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0051 GMT 29 May 85 SK]

CUBAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--The Cuban Government delegation led by Lester Rodroques Perez, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, left for home on 29 May by air after attending the 9th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba. It was sent off at the airport by Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yim Ki-song and Cuban ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0029 GMT 30 May 85 SK]

CAMEROONIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Republic of Cameroon headed by Mahamat Paba Sale, delegate minister of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Pyongyang on 28 May by plane. It was met at the airport by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other officials concerned. The government of the DPRK gave a reception for the delegation in the evening at the People's Palace of Culture. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0056 GMT 20 May 85 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 28 May met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with Kinhide Mushakoji, vice-rector of the University of the United Nations. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0057 GMT 29 May 85 SK]

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--A Japan-Korea friendship delegation of the Buraku Liberation League of Japan led by Saichiro Uesugi, president of the headquarters of the league, and Kinhide Mushakoji, vice-rector of the University of the United Nations, arrived here on 28 May. The delegation of higher and secondary special education of the Soviet Union, the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the delegation of the V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the scientific and technological information delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology and the delegation of the UN Children's Fund left for home yesterday. The group of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan left here on the same day after visiting the socialist homeland to express thanks. The Korean Railway Art Troupe returned home on 27 May after visiting China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 29 May 85 SK]

DPRK-CSSR EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--An agreement on cooperation in education and science between Kim Il-song University and Comenius University of Czechoslovakia was signed in Bratislava on 21 May. The agreement was signed by No song-chan, vice-president of the Kim Il-song University, and Jan Kvasnicka, president of Comenius University. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0103 GMT 31 May 85 SK]

SCIENCE DELEGATION TO CSSR--Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of our country headed by its Vice-President Pak Yong-hyop left Pyongyang on 29 May for a visit to Czechoslovakia. The delegation of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Salmin Amouri, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and minister of home affairs, and the delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth League headed by Sandor Szoradi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth League, left here for home on the same day. Earlier, Kim Yun-taek, a Korean residing in the United States, left here on 28 May after visiting the homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0032 GMT 30 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/537

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

SMALL COMPUTER ROOM ARRANGED WITH BULGARIAN EQUIPMENT

SK290103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0052 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--A small electronic computer circle room was arranged with Bulgarian equipment at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. Its opening ceremony was held on 28 May.

Present at the ceremony were Choe Tae-pok, chairman of Education Commission and chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association; Kim Tong-kuk, director general and concurrently editor-in-chief of the Kumsong Youth Publishing House; Kim Song-chol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and other personages concerned, teachers of the palace and students and children.

Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vassil Hubchev and his embassy officials were also present.

The opening ceremony was addressed by Vassil Hubchev and Choe Tae-pok.

The speakers said that the room was furnished with latest-type electronic computers and other equipment sent for Korean students and children by the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communists' League of Bulgaria at the proposal of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council. This is a clear token of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Bulgaria which are growing in strength and developing with each passing day, they stressed.

The attendants saw the equipment of the small electronic computer circle room.

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

LAWYER SAYS CIA BEHIND 'ANTONOV CASE'

SK290349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--Yi Song-ho, chairman of the Committee for Defense of Antonov of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, made public a talk on 28 May demanding the release of a Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov who is persecuted after being arrested on the unfounded suspicion of involvement in the attempt on the life of pope.

He said in his talk: It is made ever clearer that the so-called "Antonov case" is part of political intrigues of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency against Bulgaria.

Being a political farce prearranged on purpose, this "case" is a wanton violation of human rights recognized by international law.

Showing rare interest in the "Antonov case," the United States is now carrying on an anti-Bulgaria campaign. This is a crafty ruse to divert elsewhere the international criticism and denunciation directed to itself, the chieftain of worldwide terrorism, assassination and sabotage.

All the facts disclosed prove that Antonov is a victim to a plot of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and he is innocent.

It is entirely just that the progressive lawyers and peoples of the world who value justice and truth are demanding the release of Antonov, a Bulgarian citizen.

Innocent Antonov who is a victim to a political plot of the imperialists must be released at once.

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PAPERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF SFRY LIBERATION

SK260933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the fete of the fraternal Yugoslav people, the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of Yugoslavia and the victory over fascism and the 93d anniversary of the birth of Josip Broz Tito.

Recalling that the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia accomplished the cause of the liberation of the whole country together with the Soviet Army, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: During the four years of war, the Yugoslav people tied down 600,000 fascist aggressors of Germany and Italy in Yugoslavia and dealt a deadly blow to them, thus contributing to the victory over fascism.

The Yugoslav people under the leadership of Comrade Josip Broz Tito achieved equality and unity and cohesion of the nationalities within the country and accelerated socialist construction based on self-management and thereby turned Yugoslavia into a socialist federal state with a developed industry and modern agriculture in a brief period.

Today the Yugoslav people are striving to consolidate the successes they have already registered, carry out a long-term economic stability plan, strengthen and develop the nonaligned movement and defend peace in Europe and the world by carrying forward the cause of Comrade Tito.

Korea-Yugoslavia friendship is consolidating and developing still further as the days go by through the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and unity and cohesion of the nonaligned movement. These friendly relations steadily advanced to a new, higher stage through two meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito and are bearing fine fruits in political, economic, cultural and other fields.

The Yugoslav visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in June last year was an epochal event which opened a new page in the history of the Korea-Yugoslavia friendship. The Yugoslav party, government and people express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This greatly inspires our people.

The Korean people hope the fraternal Yugoslav people more shining success in their efforts to implement the decisions of the 12th congress of the League of Communists.